New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV—NO. 1186. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6.

The frigate Constitution, at Norfolk, is to be [illegible] for the Mediterranean station.

President PIERCE is expected home to-morrow.

The Company of Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry, which left on a visit to this city since the third instant, returned home this evening.

A Negro House Riot.

[illegible], Friday, July 6.

Last night a large crowd attacked a negro dance house in this city, and a fight ensuing, one of the [illegible] belonging to the house was killed, with a [illegible]. Several persons were wounded. The [illegible] was fired by the crowd, and burnt down.

Two Ladies Drowned.

[illegible], Friday, July 6.

Mrs. JAMES LANGELOT, of Cranston, and Mrs. [illegible], of New-York, were drowned this afternoon while bathing at Field's Point, three miles below this city.

Departure of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 6.

The Royal Mail steamship [illegible] arrived here [illegible] and sailed again for Liverpool at 11 [illegible] M. She was detained on the passage to this port by foggy weather.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

We have received no mails south of Washington to-day.

Prospects of the Crops in Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 29, 1855.

Knowing that you feel an interest in connection with the rest of mankind in the prospect for the growing crops, I will state that I have recently passed over the State of Illinois, on the different roads North and South, East and West, some 2,000 miles in all, and I heard the prediction that the crops of wheat will be larger by at least one-fourth than was ever gathered in some localities. The fly and Chinch bug were working to some extent, before the recent rains and cool weather, which appear now to have checked their operations if not entirely destroyed them. [illegible] in the history of the State, has [illegible] prairie been broken [illegible] of which has been planted with corn. [illegible] on the Central Railroad has some 3,000 acres of this sod corn growing. This will require no cultivation, and is a pretty sure crop in any season.

But no one thing has interested me so much in my travels as the beautiful Maclura, or Osage Orange hedges. I am surprised that so little has been said about this remarkable plant in its adaptation to the present wants of our country. Some of the hedges which I saw were completed, which I was told taken about four years. These would turn not only cattle and horses, but even pigs and chickens. [illegible] a fair price for all the labor, is not one-half as much as that of any other good fence, and that the labor of trimming is not so much as the putting up of a rail fence which the [illegible], and that a hedge is year by year growing better, while a common fence is deteriorating. Some of the hedges did not look quite so well, but it was always attributable to the neglect or carelessness of the owner. I have noticed a very neat treatise on the planting and culture of the Osage Orange hedge by H. W. PRESTON, of Manchester, Conn., which ought to be gratuitously circulated. The writer evidently understands thoroughly his subject, and I am satisfied from a comparison with the best hedges, and the grower's method of cultivating, that the suggestions contained in this pamphlet are practical and invaluable to the inexperienced hedge grower. What a glorious substitute will these beautiful live fences make for the long lines of dry wood, usually piled up for this purpose, so that good taste as well as economy make it desirable. I am told by competent judges that plants enough were sold last Spring to set 5,000 miles—in this State, at this rate, a few years will fully test the matter—and if successful what an immense annual saving to this country. Let some abler pen than mine pursue this subject further. Truly yours, W.

The Mayor of Albany and the Liquor Law.

Mayor PARMELEE, of Albany, has published a letter to the Chief of Police, on the duties of the members of that department in regard to the Prohibitory Law. He tells them that their ordinary duties are prescribed by the laws of the City, under which they hold office, and that they will be held paramount over those enjoined by the Liquor Law. He says:

If any member of the Police feels himself conscientiously bound to quit the service of the City, and enlist under the law in question, he will be promptly furnished with every facility for the exchange.

When a Policeman volunteers to act as complainant [illegible] under that act, it will be regarded as prima facie evidence of neglect of [illegible] by law required.

[illegible]

In respect to the apprehension of persons who may be [illegible] in any street or other place specified in this law, the police will continue to conform their actions to the regulation of the Police Department as now in force.

There is a reason, and one which extends to the Police Committee also, for the direction herein given as to those provisions of the Prohibitory law which relate to the seizure and destruction of liquors. [illegible]

In considering the strong probability that such will be the ultimate and not very remote destiny of this portion of the Prohibitory law, it is not deemed advisable, in the meanwhile, to run the risk of subjecting the city to pecuniary liability. The Police Department are therefore [illegible] engaging in any proceedings of so [illegible] character. And while they are assured that in so doing they will be defended against all consequences, they are also to understand that any violation of this last above specified order, will be regarded as cause for removal.

I am warranted in saying that all which I have herein stated, is in accordance with the views of the Common Council, and will be sustained by them should occasion require.

You will please communicate the above instructions to the Police Department, and require its officers to report to you any deviations therefrom.

WM. PARMELEE, Mayor.

The Prohibitory Law in the Interior.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Rochester Advertiser of this morning says the bar-rooms about town exhibit no signs of anything stronger than water. [illegible]

In Buffalo but little difference was made. With few exceptions the saloons and hotel keepers kept their bars open as usual. No seizures were made.

Prosecutions were commenced under the law against several hotel keepers in Saratoga yesterday morning. Suits were commenced against E. A. DRUEL, of the [illegible] Hall, and [illegible], for violation of the new [illegible] law. [illegible]

The retail dealers in Seneca Falls submitted to the law by removing from their bars and shops all intoxicating beverages. So says the Seneca Courier. [illegible] "Died July 4, 1855, of the Maine Law."

At Syracuse many of the dealers have sold off their stocks at auction, and closed their shops. [illegible]

[illegible]

action that we hear of has been taken by the city authorities.

In Schenectady the law was observed by the closing of many of the bars. Three persons were arrested for drunkenness and dealt with according to the statute.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the America's mails arrived at our office, (2 o'clock A. M.,) we are enabled to make but a few selections for this morning's paper. The papers are devoid of any additional intelligence of the reported defeat of the Allied Army before Sebastopol.

Of the attack on the 18th of June, the Morning Herald says:

"The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass without either scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from four to five thousand men and having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, added to which, the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles."

The Times does not profess to give a particular account of the affair. It says, however, in a leading article, that the losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

"Sir [illegible], Colonel YEA, of the 7th Regiment, Colonel SHADFORTH, of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two general officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service."

The Daily News intimates that Government was in possession of fuller intelligence which it withheld from the public.

The Crimea.

From the London Daily News.

The default of official announcements of any kind from the Crimea has now extended over so many days as to call forth general remark, and give scope for the most adventurous reports. The latter are without exception of sinister character; most of them being now three or four days old, are sufficiently answered by the fact that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, although able to communicate in two days with St. Petersburg, can report nothing to our disadvantage. But each day brings forth its rumor, and, in the present excited state of the public mind, a line from Lord RAGLAN, were it but the old assurance that before Sebastopol "the weather is very fine," would have a happy effect.

The late successes in the East have stimulated the desire for news of further action, "as if increase of appetite had grown by what it fed on." It cannot be doubted that if the public were informed that the last fortnight had been occupied, as doubtless it has been, in the construction of new batteries, places of arms, rifle pits and so on, in the newly gained ground, and that the commanders were only waiting until the fight could be placed once more on an equality of favorable conditions with the last attack, to open, as they will, a cannonade, not limited in extent and object, like the last, but enclosing Sebastopol with the most dreadful tempest of fire that ever beat upon a doomed city, it would be acknowledged that time is not being lost.

Uneasy Silence of the Moniteur on Affairs in the Crimea.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

The Moniteur maintains the same silence on the affairs of the Crimea; and, as a matter of course, the same sombre ideas fill the public mind, and the same discouraging rumors prevail, though not quite to the extent of yesterday and the day before. The Moniteur is mute, the public is uneasy, and the Ministerial offices are besieged by inquisitive seekers after news. Official people declare in the most solemn manner that they have no news, and to the earnest and pathetic appeals of inquirers Ministers place their hands on that part where the heart is presumed to rest, and repeat the declaration.

I am sorry to say they are not altogether believed. It may be doing them great injustice, but the uninitiated will have it that there is something concealed, and that concealment means disaster. Yet if anything unfavorable had occurred within the last few days in the Crimea, there are other channels through which it would have become known. The French Government may keep its secrets to itself, but it has no control over the English press, and the Russian Government would be only too delighted to have any triumph to proclaim to the world. Notwithstanding the silence of the Moniteur and the affirmation of official persons, it may, I think, be safely said on the present occasion point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles.

Russian Version of the Hango Massacre.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 20.

I am not yet in possession of the date at which the Russians perpetrated that (except in Russian history) unheard-of outrage of firing on a flag of truce near Hango, as telegraphed to you from Dantzig. I am therefore at a loss as to whether the following account of a similar affair, as it appears in the Petersburger Zeitung, can have reference to it. Particulars enough have already reached here to show me that if this Russian version, got up for home consumption, really refers to the same disgraceful episode, the Russian journalists have abandoned the skill and dexterity with which they have hitherto contrived to present facts in new and surprising aspects, and have taken to coarse and clumsy lying.

"The Commander of the forces in Finland, Adjutant-General VON BERG, reports a very successful skirmish, which took place not far from Hango Udd, between our volunteers of the second battalion of the King of Prussia Grenadier Regiment and a part of the crew of the English frigate Cossack. The affair took place as follows: On June 5th, at noon, the frigate Cossack appeared in the roads at Hango Udd, and sent off a boat which came ashore in the vicinity of the telegraph, and landed a small party under the command of some officers there.

"Ensign SEWERTSCHKOW, of the King of Prussia Grenadier Regiment, to whom this portion of the coast is entrusted, having been early informed of this enterprise of the enemy, concentrated some men of his detachment behind a building opposite the landing-place, and another portion, under the sub-officer, PETER POWLOW, he detached along the beach to cut off the retreat of the English. The enemy, attacked on a sudden, defended himself but feebly, and laid down his arms. The success of this affair must be ascribed to the coolness and the foresight of Ensign SEWERTSCHKOW.

"The loss of the enemy amounts to five killed; there were taken prisoners, one officer, one surgeon, one marine, (garde-marin,) and eight sailors, of which latter four were wounded.

"In addition to the above, our troops made spoil of the flag of the boat, seven muskets, and seven cutlasses. The boat itself, with one cannon on board, was sunk.

"On the following morning the English frigate came in close to Hango Udd, and fired at the buildings for about an hour and a half, but without doing them any great harm."

ITALY.

The Attack on Cardinal Antonelli.

Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, Cardinal ANTONELLI, after a conference with some artists engaged by the Government on different works, proposed to one of those gentlemen, M. MINARDI, to go and see the church of St. Paul. While descending the steps of the Vatican, his Eminence perceived on the last step but one a man of very repulsive appearance, who it was thought wanted to present a petition.

The Cardinal, who was struck even at the first glance with the singular change passing over the man's features, expected to see him approach with his hat off, when, on the contrary, as his Eminence was only a couple of paces from the stranger, he saw him move his hand under his coat, as if he were going to take out some weapon. This movement induced the Cardinal to quicken his pace, and to turn sharply from one balustrade to the other, in order to take shelter behind the partition wall.

The assassin had in fact grasped a poniard, but losing the opportunity of striking at close quarters, in consequence of the Cardinal's rapid pace, he hurled the weapon at his Eminence. Most fortunately, being badly aimed, it struck the wall and missed the object intended. The servants who accompanied the Cardinal instantly rushed on the assassin, calling to their aid the sentinels of the Swiss Guard. The assassin was soon overpowered, and was soon recognized as one DE FELICE, a hatter, who has been under the surveillance of the Police.

The University of Virginia and Yale College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sufficient time has elapsed since the publication of the account of the University of Virginia, contained in the TIMES of June 18 and 20, to allow the correction of any mistakes, misprints, &c., which might mar the accuracy of its statements. No such corrections, however, have been made, and the declaration is before the public, with the whole weight of authority that types and the name of "Desultorius" can impart, viz.:

"At Yale a student graduates, if he remains during the term, as a matter of course. All he has to do, to get his degree, is to just go to College and stay the prescribed number of years. Time, and not actual requirements, dispose of the matter. * * * All the young men there can hope to graduate. It is only necessary to stay out the term. The large body of idlers expect their diplomas along with others; while at the University (of Virginia) it is a matter of work, and obtaining any honor is done by 'hard licks.'"

It is something of a venture to dispute the authority of an incog. "Desultorius." He may be a well-informed person, yet it certainly looks like palpable ignorance to found superior claims of a favorite University upon a fallacy like this.

An inquiry into the truth or falsity of the assertions above quoted, is one of some importance. The whole country looks to its oldest and largest colleges, to sustain the high standard of scholarship which the intelligence of this great nation requires. Yale and Harvard, (for so all the learned scholars testify) are famed throughout Europe as the great and leading schools of learning in the United States, (the University of Virginia having not yet been heard from.) Now, scholars of America, can it be that in the standard, leading institutions of our good land, things are at such loose ends, that "a student graduates if he remains as a matter of course"? "Desultorius" asserts this, not of Yale alone, but selecting her as the highest, of all other American colleges, except that preeminent one, the University of Virginia! A little exercise of judgment ought to have shown "Desultorius," "a priori," without necessarily having the facts before him, that his statement must be quite at variance with the truth, and the burden of the proof lies wholly and heavily on his shoulders.

But this is a befitting place to state what rigid examinations Yale does in fact institute, and carry out, wherewith she continually purges her classes of all those who have not been faithful in the studies of the course. These are, First, the term examinations, embracing all the studies pursued in each term; [illegible] and the accuracy of the answers is rigidly registered on the spot. All those who do not come up to the very line of the required standard, are without hesitation dismissed. Secondly, there is the much dreaded biennial examination. Every class undergoes this at the close of its sophomore, and its senior years; each branch of study is entitled to a separate examination on all the books gone over in one year, the trial embracing of course the work of two years. That there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, or collusion, the questions are given in printing, and the answers are required in writing; the scheme of questionings is a crowded collection from the studies gone over, so arranged as to be an accurate test of the student's knowledge. This examination is conducted in a large hall, where each student has a small table quite by himself, pen, ink, blank paper, and—the scheme. Three hours and a half are allowed for the answering of all the questions, during which time the Faculty are constantly present to prevent any victim from using any one's ideas but his own.

This trial occupies between two and three weeks, being held every other day during that time, and its results affect the standing most materially, for each counts the value of a whole term's standing, or both register one-seventh of the course. The "idler" now is politely requested to take up his books and walk. Even the last biennial, which applies the test of scholarship to the Senior Class, already riddled and thinned out from its Freshman year up, picks out invariably more victims to be omitted from the list that is presented for the B. A. Besides these examinations, every recitation throughout the course is marked, and in everything a rigid standing is required as a condition of continuance.

In all these registries of standing in the daily recitations, the term examinations, and the biennial, the student must come up to the required standard, or he can never receive his degree. This is the fact, and yet "Desultorius" says, "It is only necessary to stay out the term. The large body of idlers expect their diplomas along with the others, &c." He is partly right—they may expect their diplomas; but they do not get them.

Every class at Yale loses its average of between thirty and forty, dismissed for falling below the standard of scholarship. It was an incorrect remark that the graduating class is one-fourth of the undergraduates; it is over one-fourth, and if computation is made of those who have been members and whose names have disappeared from the list, to be replaced by new ones who enter on an advanced standing, the above average of dismissals will be found correct.

How high the standard of scholarship is, which Yale requires, is a question which can safely be left to the judgment of the learned world; and that judgment has long since pronounced it unsurpassed.

It really weakens one's faith in the accuracy of "Desultorius'" statements in favor of the University of Virginia, to find him so careless, or so ignorant in regard to other Universities.

It is also unfortunate, that while he doubts "if any college in the Union exacts from its graduates such high qualifications," he should be obliged to confess that "the literary influences exercised at the University" are "extremely meagre."

ALUMNUS.

The Worcester Transcript relates that a man named CUTLER came from Manchester, N. H., to West Boylston, Mass., and found a home with Mr. NORMAN H. GOODALE, where he was taken sick. After his recovery, he left, as he said, to [illegible] in Albany. In eight days he returned, with a young woman who he said was his wife. The couple remained at Mr. GOODALE's about ten days, when CUTLER was again taken sick and died. Mr. GOODALE, after conversing with the woman, suspected something was wrong, and sent a messenger to Manchester, who returned with information that CUTLER had a family, [illegible] in that place. The girl for whom he had deserted his wife, also belonged to Manchester, and has a father living there. These parties came to West Boylston to attend the funeral of CUTLER, and the widow of the faithless found herself face to face with her for whom she and her children had been deserted. The girl was, after the funeral, taken to the house of her parents.

Dr. Holmes' Speech at the Recent Anniversary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 2.

The Chair proposed the following toast:

The distinguished Professor of Anatomy at Harvard University—"He touches nothing he does not adorn."

In response to which, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said:

I have no choice, Mr. Chairman, in appropriating to myself the sentiment containing the words of eulogy which you have so kindly misapplied. I remember of whom those words were justly spoken, and by whose lips of wisdom they were uttered.

It is the pride of the medical profession that it has had in its ranks not only those who have been the succor and solace of humanity in its hours of anguish, but many who have helped to fill its most tranquil hours with soothing thoughts and cheering images. Such was the most charming of English story-tellers, the tender, melodious poet, the lively, ingenious dramatist, learned scholar in the various ranges of history and science, over whose dust his illustrious friend who had loved and pitied, and laughed at, and consoled, and aided, and admired him in life, wrote the expressive line to which I have for the first time [illegible] It was not his to pass his life [illegible] to the words which the kind-hearted JOHNSON wrote on the tomb of another and humbler medical friend:

"[illegible]
And lonely want retired to die."

I would not say that GOLDSMITH did better, even in [illegible] gift, however beautiful, or any success, however brilliant, above the talent or the skill which can relieve a single mortal pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow-creature.

[illegible]

We leave the thought [illegible]. I was passing a rainy day in the city of Lyons, when my good fortune led me to the book-shop of the [illegible] a black-letter copy of Avicenna, [illegible] which reminded me that medicine and philosophy and literature went hand in hand beneath the [illegible].

But you will find, also, on a topmost shelf another and choicer prize from the same collection, a little quaint sextodecimo, or octodecimo, or infinitesimo volume—a Tom Thumb in altitude, but a Falstaff in girth—The Aphorisms of HIPPOCRATES, translated by and with a preface from the hands of FRANÇOIS RABELAIS, doctor at once of medicine and melancholy, [illegible]

[illegible]

Let me touch with reverence for a moment the august name of HALLER, the most exalted personage, I think, our profession can claim since the new birth of arts and letters,—at once a physician, a naturalist, a statesman, and—let me not name it as the least of his claims to be remembered—a poet, worthy to be the precursor of GOETHE and of SCHILLER.

If we pass over to the land to which we owe our birth and our language, to whose memory shall we pay homage first if not to that of the author of the "Religio Medici," whose rich if somewhat stiffly brocaded erudition was the handmaid of so much imagination and philosophy? Shall we forget SMOLLETT, who has made us and our fathers and grandfathers laugh as no man of mortal birth ever made us? Or stately AKENSIDE, or witty GARTH, or learned GOOD, or thoughtful "Delta" of Blackwood—or brother Medicus—dashing LEVER, "Charles O'Malley," and a dozen other rattling Irish stories?

Nor should we pass wholly over those among ourselves who in the fields of romance and song have maintained the old alliance between the beneficent and the beautiful arts. One name at least we must always hold in remembrance while

"Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurls her banner on the air."

The hand that wrote that flushed and almost overheated lyric had been laid on many throbbing pulses; but when it traced those lines it touched the beating heart in every breast of a mighty people. And, in this connection, I cannot forbear betraying a half confidence, which involves nothing that need blush to meet the light, when I refer to that delightful, printed but not published volume, coming from the sick chamber of our elegant and clear minded friend, the author of the treatise on Medical Philosophy, and showing that beneath the rich growth of wisdom ran a living stream of poetry which the leaves and fruits of the tree of knowledge had well nigh hidden for so long a time.

We have need, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, of every humanizing influence, of every form of culture, to lend grace and dignity to our position. We are assailed as we never were before. Journalists are running their scoops through our necks, and keeping every sore spot open and raw, with their daily and weekly applications sprinkled with the biting cantharides of their "machine-spread blistering plasters." Legislatures are debating whether to build costly hot-houses to force a growth of mushrooms—no, of toadstools—into existence among the roots of the broad-tree, which so many centuries have nursed with the life-blood of true-hearted and sound-minded men. The so-called "reformer," whose incisors, like those of the rodent animal, grow into his own flesh so soon as he finds nothing hard to gnaw upon, is mumbling at our unguarded extremities.

And, in the meantime, we must not disguise it from ourselves, that causes are at work within, as well as without, that may well occasion grave thought on the part of all who are anxious that the profession should maintain its high standing. Medical practice is breaking up into specialties that make men skillful and narrow-minded. The Egyptians had their specialists for each organ, and the indications are unequivocal of a return towards the state of primitive Egyptian culture. I do not say that it is not better for mankind that our art should be thus subdivided, but it is full of danger to the social and intellectual standing of the profession. It is now, I think, six years since, in a written introductory lecture delivered to my class, I pointed out distinctly to them the course which medical practice was shaping for itself. And every succeeding year has confirmed what I then said.

Each of the mucous membranes is already invaded by its exclusive manipulator: for the path to medical renown seems at present to lead through these slippery highways. One man passes his days in cauterizing throats and swabbing out bronchial passages. Another explores the narrow track from the fossa navicularis to the verumontanum; there he lives and moves and has his being. Another studies science mainly through the valves of a speculum. Another selects a still humbler sphere, and holds divided empire with the ascarides. It will not be many years, one may venture to predict, before a large part of the business of medicine will be divided among not merely dentists, aurists, oculists and dermatologists, but also among pneumonists, cardiologists, nephrologists, hysterologists, arthrologists, and the like.

The subdivision of labor ends in most cases in the production of at least one cheap and perfect article; namely a piece of human machinery capable of doing one thing well, and good for little else in many cases,—stiffened, cramped, anchylosed, in all the intellectual joints that give freedom and power to mankind. Now there is nothing that can rescue the profession engaged in such a track from degradation to the rank of the mere mechanical arts, but a high standard of education and accomplishments. Every teacher would wish to believe that he had done something to maintain such a standard among those who have been the subjects of his instructions.

And if, as my name was mentioned as a teacher, I may venture to allude for a moment to my own aims, I will say that while it has been my duty to insist on many of the most practical points in medical education, I have always treated with the contempt which it deserves that apathy and clownish spirit which would lead the student of medicine to gauge his acquirements simply by the complete test of immediate, obvious, practical, marketable utility.

There is something else besides the skillful hand, and the brain filled with the minute details of some specialty, necessary to bring the physician into [illegible] and dignified relations with the intelligence of a wide-awake community like ours. Depend upon it, if our general culture does not in some degree keep pace with that of our enlightened classes, we shall become [illegible] the old WALPOLE used to call his own professional assistants—valets of the sick room and [illegible] companions for the families that come and break the health. [illegible]

I have pointed out a danger, but not without suggesting a remedy. [illegible] as ABERNETHY, as ARBUTHNOT, [illegible] charm at once with philosophy and song, we must give it every distinction which large aims and liberal culture can add to its inherent usefulness, so that we may call to it that nobler class of students of which alone the true heroes of our divine science can be moulded.

Wait but a moment longer while the little flash I have sent up among your after-dinner fireworks drops its blue light in a versified sentiment:

As the river of New-England,
That is flowing at our side,
No rock can stay from running
To meet the salt sea tide;
So roll our art's deep currents,
By many a grateful shore,
Till life has reached the ocean
That pain shall vex no more!

As the mountain of New-England
In the far-off western sky
Looks down upon the river
That wanders murmuring by;
So from her cloud-capped turrets,
Let science still look down
On fashion's lying whispers,
And folly's idle frown.

As the bright star of evening
Plays on the mountain's crest,
Glancing from every streamlet
That sparkles on its breast,
So let the heavenly splendors
Of truth's white star be found,
Still shining fairest in us
While all is dark around.

Platform of the American Party.

At a State Convention of the American Party of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the 28th ult., N. D. SPERRY, Esq., of New-Haven, President, HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD, of Hartford, and ENOS HOPKINS, of Naugatuck, Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. ROGERS, of Meriden, Secretary. After approving of the action of the Connecticut delegates at the National Convention in Philadelphia, and declaring the necessity of making uniform the principles upon which the American Party take issue, they promulgate the following as their Platform:

1. The maintenance of the Union of the Federal Compact, as the paramount political good; hence the full recognition of the rights of the several States as reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

2. Obedience to the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

3. A revision of the laws regulating emigration, and the settlement of emigrants, and unqualified opposition to the transportation to our shores of criminals and paupers.

4. A radical change in our naturalization laws.

5. The support of those only for political stations, whether executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic, who do not hold civil or ecclesiastical allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, and who are Americans by birth, [illegible] ing. The protection of all persons in the legal and proper exercise of their religious and civil rights—the unrestrained enjoyment of all in their religious opinions and worship.

6. The common schools of the State free to all, without distinction of creed or party—to zealously guard them from all influences that would give them a denominational or partisan character, the use of the Bible in common schools, and opposition to all attempts for its expulsion.

7. Protection of American industry and genius, and the improvement of rivers and harbors.

8. The unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the admission of Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as free States.

9. Opposition to the extension of Slavery in new free territory, and the exclusion of Slavery therefrom.

10. Protection on the part of the General Government by armed intervention if necessary, to the people of the territories in the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

11. The perpetuity of the Union by strict adherence to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the Constitution.

12. All the principles of the Order to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, and every member to be at liberty to admit his connection with it.

It was also resolved to hold a mass meeting of the party, and that all persons friendly to the principles be invited to attend.

Astounding Post-Office Robbery—The Thief Secured—Four Thousand Dollars Recovered.

The most important arrest in the annals of Post-Office depredations ever brought to light in this country was made in this city on Saturday morning last by ALLAN PINKERTON, Special Mail Agent, assisted by Deputy Sheriff BULKLEY. The thief was a clerk in the Post-Office in this city, and was arrested in the street as he was going to his breakfast. He was thrown into consternation, he turned as pale as ashes, and made an effort to throw away the money on his person, which was prevented, and he was conveyed to the jail and searched.

The name of the wretched young man is THEODORE F. DENNISTON. He is between 25 and 30 years of age and unmarried. His brother, PERRY DENNISTON, was arrested for the same crime in March last, and is now at liberty on bail for $3,500. The DENNISTONS are understood to be nephews of Postmaster COOK, and if this is the case their opportunity to commit these depredations upon the public is due to the relationship. Their father lives in New-Jersey, and the sons, upon a salary of five or six hundred dollars a year, have the credit of having purchased and paid for a farm for him within the last year or two.

On arresting DENNISTON, the officers went to his boarding house and searched his room. The search was nearly concluded without finding any trace of his crimes, when officer PINKERTON decided to search minutely and took the pictures down from the walls. On removing the backs of several, bank bills to the amount of $3,730 were found concealed, most of which were of large denomination. The money was distributed as follows: Behind a picture of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception, $1,305; The Highland Lovers, $600; The Indian Warrior, $1,000; a framed Daguerreotype of his mother, $900. In his desk was $125, which, with that found on his person, makes nearly four thousand dollars recovered.

W. J. BROWN, General Agent of the Post-Office Department, was in the city and visited DENNISTON in the Jail. Upon being told of the recovery of the money he voluntarily confessed his crimes. He says he had no accomplice, and that he never imparted his secret to any one, that he did not commence stealing letters until after the arrest of his brother, whose duties in the office were the same as his own, and of course each had the same opportunities. They were "pilers;" that is, they arranged all the letters for distribution, and had a good opportunity to judge of the nature of their contents. He states that he has burned all the letters; that he never looked to see who they were for, or from, and cannot furnish any aid in restoring the money to its right owners. The greater part of it was taken in small sums, although one letter gave him three hundred dollars. He has been in the habit of exchanging the money at the banks, principally for Eastern funds and bills of large denomination. After taking the first package, all fear and compunction of conscience was gone, and in a little while it became impossible for him to pass a money package through his hands without purloining it. He says he never knew what the love of money was before, and he has given full freedom to his desires since the means of gratifying them was so easily obtained.

The United States Courts meets to-day, and as the case will go immediately before the Grand Jury, no public investigation will take place until the trial. It is not likely that any bail can be obtained this time to [illegible] the ends of justice.

The public will feel a certain degree of commiseration for DENNISTON and those to whom he is intimately related, but they will not repress a sensation of relief and gratification that the villainy is at an end, for the complaints against this office have been of long standing. To ALLAN PINKERTON is due all the credit of the detection. We cannot attempt to enter into the detail of the surveillance upon this man DENNISTON. Mail depredations are the most difficult to ferret out, and the means of detection used for the other DENNISTON would not answer for this one.

For three weeks Mr. PINKERTON has scarcely seen repose, in the devotion with which he has followed up the clue. Complaint after complaint poured into the Department, and call after call came from the Department to PINKERTON to redouble his vigilance, until body and brain were nearly exhausted. As a detective police officer, Mr. PINKERTON has no superior, and we doubt if he has any equals in this country. There is danger of expecting too much of his peculiar talent [illegible]—Chicago Press, July 2.

[illegible]

Our country's [illegible] years, and I don't see how to think we're forgetful of it,
For the last two years it's been getting worse and worse, I don't think there's a remedy [illegible] of it.
First, we didn't stand firm to prevent the war which [illegible]
If he hadn't thought from our tone so very tame [illegible] proven we should quietly lie down [illegible]
Then we went into the war without knowing a [illegible]
And [illegible] great deal to gain glory [illegible] there wasn't an enemy to engage it.
To be sure we did a deal in which NELSON would have blushed, and so I think would [illegible] and JERVIS;
We stormed an empty fort, and battered down the walls, and bragged as though we'd done a glorious service.
At Inkermann and Alma great [illegible]
But the heroes who had won them left to starve and die of cold [illegible]
"But see what we've done!" [illegible] Look at Kertch, Taganrog, and [illegible]
But I'm weak enough to think that we owe less to them than to French and English soldiers, [illegible]
Well, perhaps it's hardly strange that people should combine to give vent to their strong disappointment.
So a body has been formed [illegible] for reforming the whole Administration.
But I think they might have left the matter in the hands where it's placed by the British Constitution.
For all good ends will be gained if the Commons [illegible] vote for Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON's [illegible]
But I very much fear, and there's a deal of [illegible] in, I fancy, also that of the whole nation,
That these [illegible] reformers, [illegible] are themselves in want of [illegible] information;
When I see them daily voting for [illegible]
[illegible]

John Van Buren's Reply to the Invitation of the Tammany Society to Attend the Celebration of the Fourth.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to return my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to unite with you at Tammany Hall in celebrating our National Anniversary, and to express my great regret that previous engagements will deprive me of that pleasure.

The noble principles upon which our independence was declared, and the glorious struggle by which it was established, can nowhere be more appropriately celebrated than at Tammany Hall. As your note well remarks, the persevering efforts [illegible] by legislative action, and to organize [illegible] and proscription against religious freedom, make it [illegible] to the fundamental principles [illegible] existence a high duty of [illegible] a Democrat this duty brings with it an honorable pride [illegible] brethren.

Fortunately for the country, [illegible]

Without previous understanding or apparent effort, without meeting each other in convention, the Democrats of Maine and Georgia, of New-York and Illinois, [illegible] This makes it what it is—the controlling power of the United States.

Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN.

To LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Grand Sachem.

From the Rocky Mountains.

Last evening we met Messrs. [illegible], GEORGE SHAW and [illegible], who arrived in this city yesterday from the Mountains. They came down from Fort Benton with Mackinaw boats as far as Council Bluffs, and from there to this city on the steamer Admiral. They left Fort Benton [illegible] of May, and arrived at Council Bluffs on the 23d inst. Two Mackinaw boats, which left Fort Sarpy, on the Yellow Stone, on the 25th of May, also arrived at the Bluffs on the 23d inst. The boats and cargoes [illegible] of the American Fur Company.

These gentlemen report that the [illegible] have been annoying the Crow [illegible] by stealing their horses. [illegible]

On the [illegible] of May, [illegible] Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, to Fort Sarpy, a distance of over two hundred miles, [illegible] days after they arrived at Fort Sarpy.

The Sioux, [illegible] The Sioux were congregating about Fort Pierre in great numbers, but for what purpose it is not known.

They give the following account of the boats that recently started up: Met American Fur Company's boat, St. Mary, on the 19th inst., 30 miles above Sergeant's Bluff; and Government steamer Grey Cloud, on the 20th inst., 6 miles below Sergeant's Bluff. Met [illegible] and Wm. Baird, on 21st inst. Clara and Kate [illegible], on the 22d, 30 miles above Council Bluffs.—St. Louis Republican, June 30.

An Extradition Case in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 5.

An argument was heard yesterday by the Governor in a case of extradition. The Governor of New-York has made a requisition upon him to deliver up a man residing in Newark, who is charged with obtaining goods upon false pretences in New-York. A suit has been instituted against him in Essex Circuit, and an indictment been found in New-York.

The requisition was resisted by his counsel on the ground that he is not a fugitive, being a resident of Newark, where for years it is claimed he has borne an honest character, and does not come under the conditions of the extradition laws, and because the suit having been instituted against him in Essex, his case cannot be brought to trial there, without sending him out of the State to undergo arrest and imprisonment on a charge which is not substantiated. The Governor has not given his decision.

Under the head of "Department News," the Washington Union has the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Dresden, in Saxony, dated the 13th ult.: "I have taken the liberty to acquaint you with a most [illegible] decision which [illegible] day, and particularly confirms our Fugitive-Slave law. As the decision emanates from the highest tribunal of the kingdom of Prussia, it is certainly an authority which may be successfully quoted hereafter. It appears that a Dr. RITTER brought with him to Berlin, Prussia, a negro slave which he had purchased in Brazil. All the proceedings which [illegible] in the free States were immediately instituted by the European Abolitionists, and, although the slave was first declared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been decided, after full investigation, [illegible] the owner. As far as my information [illegible] in Prussia; and it is, therefore, [illegible] owner of a slave may bring him with him to Prussia, and there retain him [illegible] slave."

On the 30th of June, Coroner [illegible], of Portland, Me., called a jury to hold an inquest on the body of a man who died in the [illegible]. From the testimony it appeared that [illegible] the conductor, Mr. TOWNE, discovered his situation, and [illegible] his overcoat three bottles containing liquor were found, [illegible] of the worst kind of "Rum Gin." [illegible] He had on him a valuable gold watch, about $30 in money, and some papers of small value, which [illegible] came to his death by [illegible]

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

THIRD LETTER.

The Adirondack Iron Works and Return to Raquette Lake.

My last letter closed with a dissolving view—presenting eight or ten of our party revolving, like turkeys on the spit, before the blazing fire of Superintendent Curtis, at the Adirondack Iron Works. In our eagerness to accommodate our horses, we had forborne, on leaving Raquette Lake, to take with us any baggage whatever—so we were unable to make any change in our drenched clothing, and were compelled to rely entirely on the [illegible] of the drying process which we were [illegible] undergoing. The sound of the supper [illegible] induced desistance, and half an [illegible] replenished the inner, a good deal more completely than twice that effort had dried the outer man. In the course of an hour or so we considered ourselves sufficiently dried to be laid away, and we accordingly repaired, with an eager appetite for sleep, to the comfortable beds we found provided. I had a warm and earnest discussion with my three room-mates as to the propriety of sleeping with an open window,—being afflicted with a chronic tendency to catarrh, which is [illegible] aggravated by taking cold, I pleaded for an exemption from exposure to the open air. With their usual politeness, my companions yielded the point, and I rejoiced silently, in [illegible], two or three times during the night, as I waked and heard it raining in torrents, and felt the chilly rawness of the air in our room. My throat was very sore in the morning,—and I felt at once that I had taken cold,—a fact for which I could not account, until it was accidentally discovered that the window at the head of my bed, having been raised before we entered the room and being concealed by a curtain during our earnest debate, had been wide open during the whole night. This fully accounted for the state of my throat, but did not cure it. I found I had received a sensible accession to the cold I had caught during my fishing excursion on Raquette Lake,—the effects whereof continue down to the present hour.

By the way, I owe an apology to the trout of Raquette Lake for the tale I told of their practices, upon my first and only attempt to entice them to my embrace. It has been [illegible] inferred from my narrative by some of its readers, that there are no trout in Raquette Lake. This would be a sad mistake. Millions of the splendid creatures swim those waters, "both when we wake and when we sleep"; and thousands of them have been enticed therefrom by anglers more expert and more patient than myself, as Messrs. Warren and Gibson can testify, from an experience of many seasons in the wily craft, and as some of our company proved almost daily during our stay in that vicinity. We had them at meals morning, noon and night, and [illegible] told us of three strings having been caught in a couple of hours—one weighing fifteen pounds, and the other two over ten apiece; but unfortunately for our appetites and our faith in the story, they were all devoured before our return.

But I have still more decisive evidence of the friendly sentiments of the trout in question, in spite of their unhandsome conduct during my trolling excursion. Soon after my return to the City I welcomed to my table—always hospitable when such guests seek entertainment there—thirteen specimens of the race, who repented, I doubt not, of their behavior, and made haste to follow one whom they had so deeply wronged. They bore no mark that bespoke their origin, and I was and still am, half inclined to suspect that they may have come from the farther region of Lake Champlain, and that the hospitable [illegible], whom all the region round about Plattsburg knows, was not entirely innocent of their long but safely accomplished journey. The case was one of doubt, as I could not be certain where they came from—but I followed *Hoyle* and took the trick. If I have done the trout of Raquette too much honor in crediting them with the gift in question, I'll make amends on my next visit to the place of their abode.

But I am neglecting Adirondack,—where I left myself getting out of bed, with a sore throat and a sorry prospect so far as exploring the country was concerned,—for the rain continued to come down in torrents. We speculated despondingly on the probabilities of its holding up,—ate breakfast with a gloomy despair which happily did not affect our appetites with any special despondency,—and spent an hour or two in profitable meditation on our condition and prospects.

The village of Adirondack, where we were thus employed, is a little hamlet, scattered along the Adirondack River, half a mile or thereabouts above the head of Sandford Lake, and inhabited exclusively by persons connected directly or otherwise with the Iron Works that have been there established. The surrounding region is mountainous and rocky—rougher and of harder soil by far than that we had left. The Adirondack range of mountains commences in this vicinity, and extends nearly parallel to Lake Champlain, from which it is distant from ten to thirty miles,—embracing the highest peaks in the State, and being, according to geologists, the oldest dry land on the Western Continent. In a clear day, Mount Marcy, the highest of the range, is visible from the village—but this monarch of the mountain was too busy on the day of our visit, in battling with the clouds that dashed themselves upon his head, to exhibit himself to our inspection. The whole region seems to be pervaded by iron. Here and there, throughout the whole range of hills, are detected veins of ore—sometimes mixed with rock, sometimes running in veins beneath it, and often coming out in large rich masses upon the very surface. The village of Adirondack has long enjoyed the reputation of having the largest and richest deposits of Iron Ore on this portion of the Continent. Geologists who have examined it carefully, have made reports of its wealth so technical and scientific that many could not understand them, and so apparently extravagant in their tenor that more would not believe them. The mines were first discovered in 1826 by an old Indian hunter—father of Elijah, our guide round Raquette Lake—who brought a piece of the ore to the late David Henderson, of Jersey City, then in Northern New-York on a mining excursion, and told him he had picked it up while hunting beaver, at a spot where the water ran over an iron dam. An exploring party was at once made up, and under the Indian's guidance made its way to the Adirondack, where may now be actually seen what the Indian described—*a stream of fifty feet wide falling over a dam of solid iron ore*, which extends across it, and can be traced for a long distance on either side. But this was speedily found to be only one, and by no means the best, of a large number of ore beds in that immediate vicinity—all yielding ore of unequaled richness, in close proximity to immense forests and excellent water-power and [illegible] in quantities which ages could not exhaust. The tract was immediately purchased by Mr. Henderson, with Archibald McIntyre and Archibald Robertson, Esqrs., and arrangements were made for making experiments with the ore. It was found to be of a very superior quality, and works were speedily erected for carrying on the manufacture, which has been continued ever since, though upon a small scale, in consequence of the extreme isolation of the place, the lack of roads, as well as of capital, and the consequent enormous expense of getting in supplies, and taking out the products of the mines to market. A Company, composed mainly of New-York gentlemen, has recently purchased 104,000 acres of the land, including the village of Adirondack and its mines, and has erected a new and splendid blast furnace half a mile nearer the head of Lake Sandford than the old one, and at which all the work of the establishment is at present carried on.

It may not be amiss to mention that the old Indian who discovered this mine lived to be over a hundred years old, and died, as is supposed—though it is only known that he disappeared—last Winter. He had been living with Elijah, whose occupation as a guide took him a good deal away from home; and during one of these absences his old father left the shanty for the neighborhood of Pleasant Lake, some miles off through the dense wilderness, where he had lived for the most of his life. He was never heard of again,—nor has the most diligent search ever revealed his remains or any trace of his fate. He probably fell a prey to wild beasts.

I have never had any experience in mining operations, nor have I been in the habit of visiting mines of any sort; so that any report I may make of Adirondack will be very likely to lack the technical knowledge necessary to give it value. I can only tell what I saw,—sometimes, perhaps, without fully understanding it, and sometimes ready, it may be, from its striking contrast with anything I had ever seen before, to be more astonished than the occasion called for. A few weeks previous I had visited Clinton Prison, for the purpose of inspecting the ore beds, required by the State for the purposes of that institution. One of them, which yielded a rich and excellent ore, had been carried down some forty or fifty feet below the surface, and then the quantity of water which flowed in rendered it impracticable to work it further except at very great expense. The other,—which the State now hires of its owners, as it is not on the prison grounds,—has been carried horizontally some three hundred feet forward, at a depth of fifty or sixty feet beneath the surface; and as the vein dips downwards, this depth, from which the ore must be raised by steam power, is constantly increasing. Mining below the surface is thus, of necessity, for these two reasons, exceedingly and often ruinously expensive;—great power is required to lift the ore out, and still greater is sometimes incurred to keep it free from water, so that mining operations can be carried on. The Adirondack mines, as will be seen hereafter, offer a striking contrast to those just mentioned, as indeed to most others in the world, in both these respects.

We visited only *three* of the ore-beds of Adirondack. The first was at the upper end of the village, a little above the iron dam and near the site of the furnace first erected and now abandoned. At a few feet from the road is an excavation some fifty feet long, ten or twelve wide, and fifteen or twenty deep, from which ore has been taken from time to time. The back wall of the excavation seems to be of solid ore, entirely free from rock, very black, coarse-grained, and yielding full eighty per cent. of iron. Pieces that had been roasted were lying about, and could easily be broken in the hand. This vein runs in plain sight, and on the surface for some distance from north to south, and then dips under the rock, but soon reappears. This is repeated several times within the distance of *three-fifths* of a mile, for which it has been clearly traced in this direction; and although only some forty feet in width have been exposed by the removal of the soil, the vein has been ascertained by examination and measurement to be over *seven hundred feet* wide, from east to west. This ore is called the *coarse-grained black ore*, and when worked alone, as it has been, and without separation, it makes iron most remarkable for its hardness and tenacity,—and indeed produces steel of the best quality. A good deal of ore has been taken from this bed—more, perhaps, than from either of the others.

Leaving this we crossed the river just above the iron dam, climbed a steep ridge that overlooks the town, and came to the second of the great ore-beds of the neighborhood,—that which yields what is called the *fine-grained ore*. It has not been worked to any great extent, but is opened sufficiently to show the character and extent of the vein. It is harder and the grain is smaller than that of the vein first visited; at the surface it seems to be more mixed with rock, but deeper excavations reveal ore of purer quality. The vein has been traced very nearly a *mile*, and throughout that distance preserves a uniform breadth of over *a hundred and fifty* feet. It is upon the side of a hill,—so that the ore could be sent down an inclined plane as fast as it could be taken out, while all the water that might accumulate would run off of itself; a little stream indeed runs constantly from the hill side into the river below.

As we had resolved to make considerable progress on our homeward journey during the day, we spent but little time at each of these beds; and as the *Sandford bed*—the largest of all—was two miles down the Lake, we determined to stop at that as we passed. On our way to the boats, we looked in at the new furnace, which was built last Summer, by the new Company, at a cost of over $43,000, and which is now the only one kept in operation. As it was very nearly time for the morning *run*, we waited to see how pig-iron is made. A long row of moulds in sand had been prepared—lying like the cross sleepers on a railroad track, some three feet long, and eighteen or twenty inches apart, and connected by a channel running along the side. When everything was ready, the furnace was tapped, and the melted iron flowed out in a bright red stream, filling the moulds and depositing about six tons of the most beautiful pig-iron I ever saw. Breaking one of them after it was cooled, it presented a surface white as silver, and entirely free from flaws and impurities of any kind. Judging from its appearance, compared with that of other pig-iron which I had seen, I was not at all surprised to learn that this commands in the market $50 per ton when other iron is selling for $35. This furnace makes two of these runs daily, producing from ten to twelve tons of iron; and this is, at present, the extent of the iron works at Adirondack. Nothing but capital, and a good road giving them easy access to market, is needed to enable the Company to produce ten or twenty times as much—every ton of which could be sold at remunerative rates.

At about noon we reëmbarked and set our faces towards the south. Landing on the eastern [illegible] of the Lake we passed through a field and ascended a hill six or seven hundred feet in height,—following up a little stream that ran down washing away the surface and exposing metallic ore all the way up,—until we reached a point some fifty or sixty feet from the ridge, where an excavation has been made directly in the face of the mountain. Huge blocks of ore, very nearly pure, have here been taken out, and the structure of the mass is so regular that tons may sometimes be pried out with the crowbar alone. For the whole length of the excavation, which is forty or fifty feet, there stands before you a high, solid wall of the purest ore,—and for a distance of over three hundred feet, an examination shows that the ore is entirely free from stony matter. The ore is black,—its grain in point of size between that of the other two I have described, and the quality quite as good as that of either of the others. It is impossible to speak accurately of the extent of this enormous bed of iron ore,—as no limits to it have yet been ascertained. It can be traced for a long distance by the frequent exposures of the ore on the surface;—and a series of very close and careful examinations made by Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, shows that for 1,667 feet it preserves a width of 514 feet without going under the rock. After it does thus pass beneath the rock, however, the reappearance of the vein at various points renders it certain that it is not discontinued, but only disappears;—and there is very little doubt that it passes under the lake and again appears on the other side. It has thus been clearly traced for about *two miles and a half*. This is, therefore, neither more nor less than an enormous *mountain of iron ore*; and Professor Emmons, from the data which observation afforded him, has calculated the contents of the vein lying within two feet of the surface, at nearly *seven millions of tons*, most of which could be raised without blasting, and which would make at least 3,000,000 tons of iron—of the very best quality ever sent to market! These are astounding figures,—but they are those of a scientific, disinterested, and reliable person. Nor will any one who has seen the enormous aggregate of ore which lies in plain sight at the various beds of Adirondack, consider them too large. Indeed, it is not easy to say what figures would be too large to indicate the vast wealth of iron ore that is here accumulated; nor can any one who visits the spot be surprised that scientific men should have inferred from the appearances presented, that this whole valley rests upon a bed of iron,—of which these veins are merely points that protrude above the surface. "In all the uncertainty which lies over the subject," says Professor Emmons in his Report as State Geologist, "I am more disposed to believe that the whole valley of the Adirondack River is underlaid by the magnetic oxide. It is true that this belief borders on the extravagant, particularly when it is first suggested; but after all where is the extravagance in supposing that a mountain may be composed of iron ore, or a valley underlaid with it?" All this is merely speculation,—and of scientific rather than practical interest;—for whatever the valley may rest upon, it is very certain that there is more ore *above* the surface than can be removed during any one generation, by all the labor that can be put upon it.

Nor is the amount of ore more remarkable than the facilities which exist for working it. The structure of the mass so nearly resembles the stratification of common rock that huge blocks can be removed without any blasting, and a slight blast detaches enormous quantities of it. The ore is so free from rocky intermixtures that the labor of separation is saved. The location of the beds is so high that the ore may be sent down an inclined plane either to the lake or the furnace, and no lifting power will ever be required. Nor is it possible that operations should ever be embarrassed by accumulations of water, as the elevated situation of the beds offers facilities for the easiest and most perfect drainage.

The iron made at the furnace at Adirondack is composed of a mixture of the several ores found in the vicinity, as they are worked easier in that way than separately, and the iron produced is believed to be better. As to the quality of the iron, I believe men engaged in that trade, who are acquainted with it, agree that it is equal to any in the United States: indeed, experiments made by Prof. Johnson, to test its comparative strength, established the fact that no iron in the world except the Russian iron is superior to it in this respect. It is said, moreover, to be the only American iron from which *good steel* can be manufactured; and works were established at Jersey City for the express purpose of making steel from this iron, five or six years ago, and, I believe, have been in successful operation ever since. Their steel has enjoyed a good reputation in the market, and has been repeatedly commended as fully equal to the best imported. Specimens of both the iron and steel made from these ores were sent to the World's Fair, at London, and took the prize medal, as the best on exhibition—as did, also, a specimen of the fine-grained ore from the second of the beds which I visited, as mentioned above.

The question will very naturally be asked by others—as it was by me—why, with such advantages, these ore beds should have attracted so little attention, and why they are not worked with greater energy and success. Only some ten or twelve tons of iron are made per day at present, and this, I believe, is as much as has ever been produced. The cost of making it, I have been informed, is less than $25 a ton, while it sells readily, even at the present low prices, for from $45 to $50. Here would seem to be a margin for profit large enough to tempt capital into the manufacture, and to erect the most extensive iron works in the world. The ore, moreover, I am informed, could be sold in its raw state at New-York, for mixture with other ores in various parts of the country, for $6 a ton, in any quantity, while the cost of extracting it is not a fifth of that amount.

I suppose the principal reason for the neglect of this region is to be found in its isolation. It is in the heart of a rugged mountainous region, out of which it is almost impossible to transport heavy loads of any sort, as the only road out is the one to Crown Point, by way of Schroon Lake, a distance of some thirty miles, and so rough as to be almost impassable for teams, and quite impracticable for heavy loads. By Sandford Lake water communication may be had for ten miles south, to the old works, or Tahawa, as the place is called;—which is within about ten miles of the line of the intended Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, at the point where the Boreas River enters the Hudson. The completion of this road, therefore, to that point, and the construction of a branch therefrom to Tahawa—at the foot of Sandford Lake,—would bring the Adirondack Iron Mines within easy reach of market, and the road will have a descending grade all the way to Saratoga. I cannot help thinking that nothing more than this is necessary to make them the largest and most profitable works of the kind in the United States. I know but little of the Company which owns them now, or of its operations. I believe, however, that it purchased this property, embracing over 100,000 acres of land, a few years since for about $600,000, one-sixth of which has been paid. It became embarrassed in consequence of the financial difficulties of the country within the last year or two, and has not been able consequently either to complete its payments or to erect the works necessary for the successful prosecution of the enterprise. The impossibility of getting the iron to market, moreover, without a road, has checked all their operations. If the Sackett's Harbor Road should be built, all these difficulties will vanish, and the works cannot fail to be pushed forward with an energy proportioned to their importance. What the prospect of such a consummation, is I have no means of knowing. By the parties interested in it, it is represented as being good. The road would certainly confer immense benefits on the section of country through which it would pass, and would add immensely to the productiveness and wealth of the State.

We left the Sandford Ore bed at about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon,—reached Harkell's in boats at 3,—ate that magnificent dinner of trout and venison, which I mentioned in my last letter, and mounted our horses for a return to Raquette Lake. We reached Bissell's in good season that evening,—staid there all night, and reached the outlet of Raquette Lake at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The rain had subsided, but the air was cold and the Lake too rough for the little boats in which our navigation had to be performed for the seven miles that intervened between us and Woon's, where the main body of our company had remained. We were in a hurry to get on, however, and embarked at once: but as we rounded a headland that had sheltered us from the wind, and entered the broad lake, our boatman told us the boat could not ride the swell with the load she carried, so we turned about to await the subsiding of the winds and waves. Taking shelter under a bark shanty which Elijah had built for our accommodation, and making a hearty lunch upon some bread and sardines which had been sent out for our consolation, I stretched myself, rolled in a blanket, before a blazing hot fire, and slept for half an hour in a style which, I doubt not, my readers, by this time, would gladly imitate. So I will give them another respite,—and make them happy, furthermore, by adding that one more letter will probably finish all I have to say about my observations and experiences during my Week in the Wilderness. H. J. R.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Trial Trip of the Ocean Bird.

This splendid new steamship performed her trial trip on Independence Day, and the experiment was worthy of the occasion.

Before speaking of her performance it may be well briefly to describe her. She is 240 feet in length, 39 feet beam, her depth of hold being 24 feet. She has three decks, the height between each being 7 feet 6 inches. The *Ocean Bird* is 2,260 tons burden—that is, carpenter's measurement. She has four boilers, containing over 5,400 feet of fire surface. Cylinder diameter, 65 inches, and 12 feet stroke. What is important in reference to accidents is, that she has, in addition to the ordinary kelson, heavy plate-iron kelsons, which form air-tight chambers 20 inches in width. They are cross-braced with iron bars, forming life boats or water tanks, and upon which rest the lower deck beams, thereby connecting with heavy iron clamps the dead woods and lower deck, which makes it almost impossible for the ship to strain in any sea-way. This fact in her construction was amply borne out by her performance, so far as it could be demonstrated on the comparatively quiet sea of Wednesday, every one remarking her perfect ease, freedom from vibration or that impression of effort which occasionally *seems* as if it were attached to steamboat machinery. These kelsons or tanks run from stem to stern in the lower hold, and are crossed and braced at right angles with the same materials, forming the lower deck into separate sections or compartments, each water-tight, thus making the ship a perfect life-boat. The iron water-tanks hold 2,000 gallons. She has coal-bunkers for 700 tons, and her sides are cross-braced at right angles with heavy iron straps, 4½ by ¾ inches. Besides all this, the boilers, engine and fire-rooms are enclosed with heavy iron plates, making her fire-proof. She has accommodations for 200 chief cabin passengers and for 500 in the steerage, is well coppered and copper-fastened.

As to her performance. The wind, which she scarcely felt in the Bay, blew a pleasant, stiffish breeze from S. S. E. long before the *Ocean Bird* reached the Lightship. Had her guards been braced differently, and the canvas awnings been taken down, undoubtedly she would have been better stripped for her race against time and the strong flood against her, to say nothing of an occasional list and roll, from the passengers rambling confusedly all over the vessel. As it was, she made about 19¼ turns of her wheel in the minute. At 11:30 she passed Governor's Island, and at 1 was abreast of the light-houses at Nevisink. And here it ought to be remarked that as she left for her trip down the Bay she was making only 15 revolutions, her steam being as yet not well up. As she ran past the *Golden Gate*, which was lying at anchor fishing, it was computed that with the above-mentioned disadvantages, and the absence of a cargo to steady her, she was honestly making more than 20 nautical miles in the hour.

After making a gyration or two round the lightship, during which time active preparations were making below for dinner, and on deck by some but very few ladies and effeminate gentlemen, for a dreaded reversal of the enginery of their own anatomical machinery, most of them trying to make merry with the Atlantic breeze as it came to kiss their pale faces, a smart shower came on, and the clatter of knives and forks soon superseded all attention to the elements of air and ocean.

Dinner being dispatched, Captain Graham in brief and happy language expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing his friends around him, especially the ladies, who formed of those present so large and so happy a proportion. He would "give them, the Ladies," [a laugh,] and deputed Mr. Joseph Hoxie to respond for them.

Mr. Hoxie did so; he began well, uttered some graceful and patriotic things, spoke of woman as forming the character of the future hero or legislator.

Mr. Law being urgently called for, in brief, emphatic and telling language, adverted to the talent and enterprise of Captain Graham in the production of the noble vessel in which his friends were then assembled, and to the purity of the aims under which it had been constructed.

Mr. McKay, builder of the Great Republic, responded to the sentiment of Mr. Law.

The Press was duly honored.

By this time the rain had ceased and the *Ocean Bird* had arrived off Eighth-street; the services of old John McGuire, the pilot, were no longer needed, and the guests departed, all evidently delighted with their pleasant trip and especially with the urbanity and polite attention of Captain Graham.

To Mr. J. B. Baker, first officer, we have pleasure in acknowledging our obligations for his attention in communicating all desirable information.

Celebration at Burlington College, N. J.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Burlington, N. J., Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

Burlington College since its foundation has been a favorite resort upon our national birthday. To those whose patriotism is not the less sincere for being less uproarious, who desire to avoid the celebration of the Fourth of July in the city, with its heat, dust, clamor and discomfort; the explosions of squibs, and the thunder of cannon, the high-flown rhetoric of some political declaimer, the shouts of hot and red, sometimes black and blue Republicans—no more delightful retreat could be offered than this, where they may participate in rational and intellectual, yet hearty and enthusiastic rejoicings.

The proceedings were conducted under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. George S. Lewis, Chairman; Hugh L. Clarke, Luke D. Chadwick, T. Gardiner Littell, James O. Watson. At 9 A. M., the students, according to their usual custom, proceeded from the College to Riverside, where, in the presence of the ladies of St. Mary's Hall, and a numerous assemblage of residents of Burlington and invited guests, Mr. Hugh L. Clarke, in a neat and appropriate address on behalf of the students, tendered their congratulations to the Right Reverend President of the College, and expressed the hope heartily sympathized in by all, that for many years he might continue to witness the successful results of his labors in behalf of their Alma Mater. The Bishop responded in his usual cordial and felicitous manner; he was startled by the fact, that the speaker had recalled recollection that this was the ninth anniversary of the double birthday of their College and their country; he showed that the word independence was to be understood in its historical sense, and its Declaration as a national emancipation, that as regards individuals in their social intercourse, there could be no absolute, wide pendence—all were in a degree dependent on each other, and therefore mutual consideration and forbearance to be the only preservatives of order and prosperity. He concluded by an application of his remarks to those about him, with an expression of hearty reciprocation of their attachment. Three hearty cheers were then given for the President, the Rector, the orator, and the young ladies of St. Mary's Hall, and the procession again formed and returned to the College.

At 11 A. M. a large audience assembled in the College Hall. We noticed among others on the stage, the members of the Faculty, Rev. E. Y. Morehouse, Messrs. Garret S Cameron, John I. Chetwood and Joel Condit, of the Trustees, Rev. Mr. Ogilby of the diocese of New-York. Every class among the Alumni was largely represented. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. S. Gardiner Littell. An oration was then delivered by the Rt. Rev. President, and was one of the most able and forcible productions of its eloquent author. His theme was "Organizations are the bane of free Institutions." Party amalgamations were subversive of the Constitution, as instanced by the perversion of its provision establishing the electoral College, and absolute control exercised over it by party conventions, which had reduced it to the very shadow of a form. He referred to the most glaring instances of political corruption, and predicted that the tendency of this ceaseless struggle for power, by factions alternately successful, would be to incline the minds of men to seek repose under absolute power.

The remedy for this evil is "the individual exercise of the right of suffrage in the integrity of Freedom." Vote is derived from votum, which signifies wish, will. Every man should vote, and vote for the best man. A voter should not be a mere office seeker, or an instrument in the hands of one. But too often, instead of Jefferson's test of fitness for stations of public trust,—is he honest? is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution? the question is, can he be elected, and, if so, will he give me an office? We have seen verified the maxim of Tacitus: "*Romæ omnia venalia.*" In Rome all things for sale—translated into American—to the victors belong the spoils.

At the conclusion of the oration, Dr. Gauntt moved that John S. Littell, Esq., of Germantown, Pa., be called to the Chair, and that a Committee be appointed to obtain a copy for publication. The motions were adopted, and Dr. Gauntt, Captain Engle and Garret S. Connor, were appointed the Committee.

The principles contained in this address, about, we hope, to be freely circulated, must find a ready and cordial approval from every thinking mind; for although, as is sometimes the case, a faction is organized to advance unsound views, or to subserve the purpose of selfish political intriguers, another party must necessarily be called into existence, to destroy its baneful influence. No one can doubt the justice and expediency of disbanding this when its mission is accomplished. In the midst of more exciting events, a celebration of this kind may be overlooked, and for the time forgotten; but when on the day of trial, the educated ability of the nation is found throwing its vastly preponderating influence into the scale, and from confusion producing prosperity and peace, justice will be done to the memory of the founder of an institution, whose in his own words, "Their text books as Christians are the Bible and prayer book, and as Freemen the Constitution."

The day closed with an "Elocutionary Soirée," in which the students of the College took part in miscellaneous pieces, scenes from plays and two or three pleasant farces. It was a season of intellectual recreation, and the several parties acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, affording most solid amusement to the large audience who assembled to witness the performances.

But the clock warns me that I am trespassing upon the "wee sma' hours" as well as upon your patience. Noisy patriotism under my window is giving way to weariness, and the devotees to spiritual independence are finding their way homeward as best they can; the last cracker in the last bunch has performed its fitful office, the band has "gone off" nearly as noisily. I close my day in Burlington with the sincere wish that every and all of freedom's sons have passed the time as profitably as that portion of the family under the care of Bishop Doane.

I am under obligations to Mr. Littell, of the College, Mr. Chetwood, the Rector, and to Messrs. Gregson and William Doane for favors and attention—they have my thanks.

Yours, &c., RIVERSIDE.

The Fourth on Cape Cod.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Hyannis, Wednesday, July 5, 1855.

To the denizen of a business street who wishes to escape from the odor of [illegible] and leaky gas pipes, and the noise of exploding fire-crackers and turbulent newsboys, Cape Cod offers a most desirable retreat; and, having assurance of the fact, down I came here to enjoy the cool breezes and quiet of this barren spot. [illegible] Cape Cod was once an out-of-the-way place, stretching its sandy neck out into the Atlantic apart from the rest of the world, as though it wished to be [illegible] and a year or two ago I should not have known how to navigate myself to Hyannis if I had desired to visit this place. But it is so no longer. A railroad has been built, branching off from the Fall River and Boston Road at Middleboro, which runs down through the centre of the Cape to the very water's edge, or rather out over the water on a solid pier at this jumping-off place. The road passes through several ancient and [illegible] towns, Parker's Mills, Tremont Iron Works, Wareham, Sandwich, Barnstable and Yarmouth. Out of the stunted pine woods and the sandy soil of this most curious and fish-like territory, the descendants of the Pilgrims have contrived to gather wealth and to wax prosperous, and as I have seen the whole population out, to-day, in their holiday suits, keeping up the Fourth, I must pay them the compliment of saying they are a very hearty, honest looking and thrifty people, though the ladies seem to have a great fondness for pink ribbons, and the gentlemen for fancy "pants" and pineapples. I have seen no procession, heard no guns, caught no strains of martial music, nor been able to detect the slightest indications of anybody's having been "taking something." Yet everywhere along the line of the road there has been an appearance of patriotic hilariousness and unaffected gayety. All the people have left off work, dressed themselves in their Sunday clothes, and, taking their wives and babies, have gone out to visit their neighbors, and eat pineapples and peanuts at the railroad stations, where the beauty and fashion of the Cape towns seem to make it a point to assemble,—a very good practice, for their presence enlivens the scene, and gives an agreeable coloring to the local recollections of the traveler.

Hyannis, where I came to a stopping place, is the terminus of the railroad, which here connects with the Nantucket steamer; it is a town of some two thousand inhabitants, and has an excellent harbor, which is much used as a refuge in stormy weather by vessels bound through the Vineyard Sound. Since the completion of the railroad the Nantucket people have commenced fitting out their whale ships here instead of having them to lie in the open roadstead outside the bar, which prevents loaded vessels from entering the harbor of that town. There is a small but well-kept and comfortable hotel in Hyannis, and it might become a favorite Summer resort, if it were not for the sandy nature of the soil, which renders traveling on the railroad hither extremely unpleasant on account of dust; however, dust on a railroad in hot weather is a matter of course. For the rest there is a fine beach, plenty of sea room, a pure and bracing atmosphere, and delicious drinking water; no musquitoes, and only two or three poor starveling ailanthus trees, which are innocent of a blossom. Cape Cod is interesting from its very barrenness, and it is one of the healthiest spots in the Union. The best route hither from New-York is by the Fall River line, and the best boat of that line, judging from my own experience, is the new steamer *Metropolis*.

At Glen Cove, L. I.

On the evening of the Fourth, the guests of Mr. Ormsby, of the famous Pavilion at Glen Cove, chartered the fine little steamer [illegible], Captain Bayes, and made a trip from the Cove up the Sound. While off in the river, Mr. Otis Ormsby, proprietor of the Pavilion, made an attempt to set off a sky rocket, but unfortunately touched the fire to the wrong end, and it suddenly exploded. The right hand of Mr. Ormsby was severely lacerated. He suffered much pain during the night, but was easier yesterday.

This, we believe, is the only accident that occurred anywhere along the North side, and the good citizens of Glen Cove say the "Fourth" was never more properly celebrated in that section of Long Island. The peace and quietness is attributed to the fact, that no canoneers landed there with rowdies and bruisers, as has often been the case.

During the day, the colored natives of the Island assembled together, over one hundred strong, and proceeded upon a sailing excursion in a large sloop. They were accompanied by a band of musicians, and had a jolly time of it.

In Albany.

The display made in Albany was superior, in point of attraction, and the number who turned out, to any similar demonstration made in several years past. The military was out in large numbers, and presented a very imposing appearance. There were several visiting fire companies in the line.

A procession was formed, which, after passing through the prescribed streets, halted at the City Hall, where the usual ceremonies were had in the presence of a very large throng. The Declaration of Independence was read by Charles W. Kennedy, Esq., in a masterly manner. His enunciation was distinct, full and complete. The oration of Stephen Paddock, Jr., Esq., elicited throughout the most enthusiastic applause. It was replete with sound, logical and appropriate sentiment, and found response in every liberty-loving person's bosom present. The oration was worthy the day and the man. We hope it may be published and generally circulated.

The Order of United Americans had a procession and celebration on their own account. They passed through the principal streets, and assembled at Association Hall. James Horton, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, and W. S. [illegible], Esq., pronounced the oration.

The exercises at the Third Presbyterian Church were highly interesting. The oration was pronounced by Clinton Cassidy. The Prize Essay was decided in favor of the production, "The Decline of Poetry," by Henry H. Bates, Esq., and the Poem Prize, that for "Ourselves—Our Age," by Wm. D. Morange, Esq.

The pyrotechnic display at the Park was spoiled in consequence of the soaking the fireworks received, rendering it impossible to "touch them off."

In Troy.

There was a grand procession, over a mile in length. It is estimated that at least 2,000 persons alone were in the procession. After marching through the line laid down in the programme—some four miles, embracing all the principal streets in the city—the procession brought up at the Court-House about [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon. The route was the longest ever marched on any previous similar occasion, occupying nearly four hours' time.

At the Court-House the usual exercises of the day took place, embracing prayer by the Reverend Clergy, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, music by the Band, Oration, Benediction, &c.

The Declaration was read by [illegible], Esq., of Troy, who prefaced the same with a few appropriate remarks.

The Oration was delivered by [illegible], Esq., of Troy. It was a production eminently appropriate to the occasion, and was listened to throughout with marked attention and interest by a large assemblage of citizens.

There was no display of fireworks, on account of the rain.

In Saratoga.

The celebration in Saratoga was of a highly creditable character. In the military line Captains Waterman, Sliver and Wilcox, were out with their companies, all belong to Colonel Pike's regiment, (the 29th,) and all making a good appearance. Nos. 1, 3 and 4 of the Village Fire Companies, also turned out in good style. After marching through the principal streets the procession proceeded to Dr. J. L. Perry's Grove, where the Declaration was read by Charles S. Lester, Esq., of this village and an oration delivered by Hon. Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill. Mr. H.'s effort was very creditably received, and is warmly commended. Dinner was served at the American to invited guests, and others, and passed off very satisfactorily. We have heard it estimated that 1,500 persons were in attendance upon the exercises at the Grove.

In Buffalo.

In the evening, the city blazed with fireworks from the roofs of buildings, from windows, and from the streets; but the grand pyrotechnical feature came off on Franklin-square. It is thought that there were between twenty and twenty-five thousand people present, all enjoying the grand exhibition, and it was the general opinion of this immense crowd that it was the most gorgeous exhibition of fireworks that ever came off in this city—a deserved compliment to the pyrotechnical genius of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., the Buffalo manufacturers. There were no serious accidents during the day—a wonderful result, under the circumstances—and everything was more quiet and orderly than could have been possibly expected.

In Rochester.

The procession formed in the order announced, and marched to Washington Square, where the Military, Firemen, Turners', Carmens' and Tailors' Associations remained only to hear the Declaration read, when they retired. The Sons and Daughters of Temperance held on through the entire exercises. The Proclamation was read, with fine emphasis and clear, full tone, by Professor Raymond, who, in a few well chosen words, truly characterized the men who conceived and adopted the glorious instrument, and set forth wherein consisted their true glory. In the evening, a great crowd assembled on Brown's Square, to witness the public display of fireworks provided by the city.

In Auburn.

The military and civic procession with the five companies was very imposing. Between six and eight thousand persons, men and women, formed the audience in the City Park, while Young America gathered in the suburbs of this great sea of heads in promiscuous propriety. Professor John W. Fowler, of Poughkeepsie, was the orator of the day. Dinner was served at the American Hotel at 4 o'clock, and the Auburn Flying Artillery closed the celebration with a national salute at sunset of one gun for each State in the Union, at which time the bells of the churches again sent up to Heaven their loud peans of rejoicing and praise for the priceless blessing vouchsafed to the American citizen, "Freedom to worship God!"

In Syracuse.

The *Chronicle* says: "We had a very quiet day yesterday. There was no great expenditure of gunpowder in our streets. Fire-crackers and pistols, [illegible] be heard constantly, it is true; but we hardly heard a gun, not even a [illegible] during the day. Few were drunk, and one could hardly tell whether these were suffering from the old drunk of the day before, or whether they brought their liquor on the spot. [illegible] respectable delegation of [illegible] were in town during the day, but they were well-behaved [illegible]. A stranger would have certainly decided that yesterday was a grand national holiday, from any indications of it in our streets. The Sebastopol Minstrels, of various styles of [illegible], beauty and agility, drove quite a thriving business with their boots and banjos. Towards night, patriotism began to blaze away more vigorously, and our adopted citizens had a

[illegible] and the highest [illegible] [illegible] the day was [illegible].

In Oswego.

The preparations for celebrating the Fourth were [illegible] City of the Lake [illegible] everything passed off [illegible] and that there was no drunkenness or other disorder, as has been too often the case on these occasions.

In [illegible].

The preparations for the celebration were on a large scale [illegible] [illegible] the great radical idea of the equality of rights as set forth in the Declaration of Independence [illegible] American [illegible] In the evening [illegible] a little disturbance [illegible] [illegible]

In Jordan.

There were no public doings at Jordan, but a good deal of patriotism on private account was expended in the way of firecrackers and gunpowder. On Tuesday evening [illegible] Toddy. The occasion was one of [illegible] over the memories and virtues of the departed. Toasts were drunk, sentiments of veneration and respect pronounced, speeches made and songs vocalized. The village was all alive on the Fourth, but there was no drunkenness.

In Meridian.

The day was celebrated at Meridian, in the town of Cato, [illegible] that there was some [illegible] in the hearts of the people, that something substantial was gained for man by the blood and sweat of our fathers. There was a procession of ladies and gentlemen. The Declaration was read by J. Hoyt, Esq., after which a handsome dinner was spread under the trees for some three hundred people [illegible] the evening.

In Utica.

The Telegraph gives the following account of the celebration in Utica:

"The annual burst of patriotism has passed. The country is again safe, and our liberties secured with a double assurance. Our experience and observation tempt us to recommend the abolition of the Fourth as an 'institution.' The annual recurrence of the Anniversary of American Independence continues to record the coldness and indifference of the people. We no longer love the Fourth as a proud remembrance of [illegible] independence as a nation. The circumstances attending the Utica celebration reflect discredit upon the spirit of our people. From the first, 'liberty, equality and fraternity' sank into a pot-hat [illegible]. Only those who hoped to profit by the celebration [illegible] [illegible] If the American people have become so negligent or indifferent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the procession, the neglected [illegible] noise and confusion, were well calculated to create a vote against this great country."

In Philadelphia.

Says the *Gazette*: "The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute at the Navy-Yard, the [illegible] [illegible] They paraded through some of our principal streets, and attracted a great deal of attention. They then embarked on sloops and schooners [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] At home, private amusements and domestic enjoyments were more conspicuous on this day than upon any we have seen for years. In the lack of public demonstrations [illegible] [illegible] Chestnut-street, and other of our principal thoroughfares, were thronged throughout the day. Many appeared to be looking for amusement [illegible] a vain search. Others, in social groups, seemed to be wrapped up in their own power of enjoyment, and to care nothing for public displays. Thousands of our citizens visited Camden, and the beautiful gardens at that place were crowded throughout the day.

Salutes were fired at the Navy Yard, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. Other salutes were fired by the National Artillery, and by Capt. M. W. Berryman, with two guns captured at Cerro Gordo.

The evening was cloudy, affording a fine opportunity for the display of fireworks. From an early hour in the evening until midnight, there was a constant succession of rockets of all sizes, and of all degrees of brilliancy [illegible] [illegible] to be seen in all parts of the city. And thus concluded the Fourth in Philadelphia."

In Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American* says—"Many of our citizens were astir much earlier than usual, and the booming of cannon, the processions, the gay banners, and the delightful music, gave life and animation to our national holiday. The excursions advertised by us to depart, moved early in various directions, and so far as we know, returned in the evening without meeting with any disaster. But among the private parties of pleasure we have to record two fatal accidents, both of them occurring to females, and both by drowning.

Three ladies and two gentlemen went on an excursion to Curtis' Creek, and while the ladies were bathing, being unacquainted with the shore, they got beyond their depth. Two of the ladies were, at great personal peril, rescued by the gentlemen; but the third (a Miss Kelly) was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

The other case was that of a Miss Taylor, who was drowned in the Spring Gardens by the capsizing of the boat in which she was seated; but we have not yet been able to learn the full particulars."

In Washington.

The *Star* says: "The day was appropriately celebrated throughout Washington, its sister cities, and the surrounding country. We never saw the glorious Fourth of July more generally kept as a holiday, even in New-York, whose immense foreign population go so notoriously further than any others in merry making on such occasions. The coming up of the rain storm [illegible] [illegible] it seven a few moments after those who proposed to join the national celebration got under way in procession, serving to disperse, nearly all those on foot instantly, as it came down in torrents. That procession was attended by thousands on the sidewalks and in the street, a large portion of whom were females, whose dresses, bonnets, &c., suffered [illegible] from the thick clouds of [illegible] the drenching rain, and then from the latter so unceasing [illegible] a gala day on the avenue.

All the members of the Cabinet attended in coaches; and, also, the venerable George Washington Parke Custis, who is understood to have Know-Nothingism [illegible] This estimable and universally popular gentleman looks remarkably well, notwithstanding his advanced age.

A large crowd had assembled in the Capitol grounds, in anticipation of the ceremonies to take place there [illegible] The latter took refuge in the Rotunda, where never before such an array of ladies gathered. The rain caused those charged with the custody of the building to throw open the immense hall of the House of Representatives for the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the delivery of the oration. It was crowded from the floor to the highest point in the spacious galleries. Rev. Smith Pyne made the opening prayer; Dr. Garnett read the Declaration, and the oration, delivered by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., followed. We need hardly add that this able lawyer, elegant [illegible] [illegible] highly to the gratification of the thousands who faced the storm for the pleasure of hearing him."

In Boston.

At 11 o'clock A. M., a large number of persons had gathered in State-street, to witness the mustering of the [illegible] The line was formed [illegible] on Washington-street and [illegible] down Long-wharf. Several of the Companies were in uniform, and the members of each Company [illegible] in uniformity, and presented a fine appearance.

The Floral Procession was a pretty feature of the morning, but was not got up on so extended or expensive a scale as in former years.

About 10 o'clock A. M. the City Procession formed at City Hall, and numbering [illegible] persons [illegible] left the Hall, under the military escort of the American Artillery, Lieut. [illegible] Washington Guards, Capt. [illegible] Roxbury Artillery [illegible] Capt. Gushman—the whole numbering 97 guns—and accompanied by the Boston Brass Band [illegible] [illegible] Summer, Lincoln and Beach streets, Harrison-avenue, [illegible]

Fremont, Washington, Common and Tremont streets to Tremont Temple.

The Temple was well filled, the main floor being occupied by gentlemen, and the galleries with ladies. The exercises were varied and highly interesting.

The music was performed by a large choir of children selected from the public schools, under the direction of [illegible] Johnson, Esq.

The oration, by Rev. Alonzo [illegible] was listened to with much attention.

After the services at the Temple, the children who performed the singing [illegible] were taken to Chapman Hall, where a most excellent and bountiful collation was provided for them.

The principal feature of the day was the Regatta, the prizes for which were won as follows:

First Race—First prize, a silver cup, by the [illegible] of New-York. Second prize, a silver [illegible] by the *American Boy*, of New-York.

Second Race—First prize, a silver speaking trumpet valued at $150, by the *G. D. Westervelt*, of New-York. Second prize, a magnificent American standard, valued at $50, by the *Margaret Brown*, of New-York.

Third Race—Prize, a silver [illegible] $100, by the [illegible] of New-York.

Fourth Race—First prize, a splendid silver pitcher and two goblets, valued at $100, by the *Maid of Erin*, of St. John. Second prize, a silver cup valued at $30, by the *Ariel*, of East Cambridge.

The Regatta was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, numbering, as estimated by various persons, not less than 50,000 or 60,000, all of whom had a fine view of the exciting scene from the Mill Dam, the free use of which was generously granted the public by the proprietors, and from many other prominent points.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the City Government and invited guests proceeded in a body from City Hall to Faneuil Hall, where a dinner had been provided by J. B. Smith, the well-known caterer, and at which His Honor the Mayor presided. Plates for between 700 and 800 persons [illegible] The [illegible] toasts appropriate to the day were drunk and duly responded to.

The celebration closed by a magnificent display of Fireworks on the Common, from the laboratory of Messrs. Bainbridge & Lambroad, which was attended by one of the largest gatherings ever assembled on the Common. They were very fine.

In Springfield.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the Fourth in Springfield: The 79th anniversary of our Independence was celebrated here to-day in an appropriate and orderly manner. At sunrise salutes were fired, and the bells rung a merry peal. At 4½ o'clock the "Shag, Tag, Rag and Bobtail Association," marched in procession through the streets, and created much merriment among the early risers. At [illegible] o'clock the Floral procession formed in Pynchon-street and marched through the principal thoroughfares of the city. From the Public Grounds on Armory Hill Mons. Paynard ascended in his balloon. The wind, which was blowing fresh from the southwest, soon bore him to a great distance. In a few moments he disappeared in the clouds.

Owing to some misarrangement, the projected day procession did not come.

At 5½ o'clock P. M. the crowd rushed to the river bank to view the regatta, one of the most interesting features of the celebration. Owing to the stiff breeze that was blowing, the river was very rough, and the short seas that continually broke over the boats presented a great impediment to them. The boats entered were as follows: *Nereid*, 6 oars; *Transit*, 6 oars; *Thetis*, 6 oars; *Atalanta*, 6 oars; *Rowena*, 4 oars.

All the boats were from New-Haven. Clubs were expected to be present from Boston and New-York, but were unable to attend. The prizes were, an elegant silver goblet and salver, a fine telescope, and a set of colors. The following table gives the time as reported by the Judges, though we question its accuracy:

	h.	m.	s.
Time of starting	5	16	45
Nereid, passed the stake boat	5	36	45
Transit, passed the stake boat	5	42	15
Atalanta, passed the stake boat	5	43	0
Thetis, passed the stake boat	5	45	30
Rowena, passed the stake boat	5	47	30

In the evening, the unwearied, apparently few in number, attended a Ball. The public festivities of the day closed with a grand display of fireworks. The weather was cool, comfortably so, and in the evening a slight shower of rain put a stop to the discharge of the various missiles devised and set off by the ebullitions of American patriotism. C.

In Lowell.

Early in the morning there was a grand parade of the firemen under command of the Chief Engineer. At 10 o'clock a civic procession was formed, and under escort of the four Lowell Companies, the Davis Guards of Acton, the Hale Guards of Haverhill, the Beverly Infantry, and the Somerville Light Infantry, accompanied by the Lowell Cornet Band, proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where an eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Augustus Woodbury of Lowell. The Declaration of Independence was read by Charles Morrill, of Lowell. Subsequently, an excellent dinner was partaken of at Huntington Hall. Homer Bartlett, Esq., presided at the table in a very happy manner. Speeches full of patriotism were made at the table by several gentlemen. The festivities of the day closed with a fine display of fireworks, prepared by Mr. Beals of Boston.

In Bridgewater.

The Anti-Nebraska celebration at this venerable town was eminently liberal and patriotic. It was held in the grove on Sprague Hill—a beautiful spot, the highest land in the county, and first visible to mariners approaching the coast.

In Cambridge.

The Fourth was celebrated in Cambridge in an unusually quiet manner. The bells were rung and cannons fired in the morning, at noon and sunset, but there was not more than half the number of fire crackers exploded that there was last year. In the morning, on the top of the flag staff in Cambridgeport, three large demijohns were hoisted, for what purpose we do not know. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks by Messrs. Hovey & Co.

In Framingham.

There was a large gathering of Anti-Slavery people in Harmony Grove, in Framingham, yesterday. Extra trains of cars left Boston and Worcester in season to reach the Grove at about 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Horatio Alger of Marlboro. After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Garrison, addresses were made by William Wells Brown and C. C. Burleigh. In the afternoon Wendell Phillips made the principal speech of the day. Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, and others spoke. The number in attendance was very large, and the day was spent very pleasantly by all, with no incident to mar the enjoyment.

In Taunton.

The rising generation of the beautiful town of Taunton commenced their celebration of Independence Day on the evening of the 3d, and kept up through the night, with such a continual racket that hardly an inhabitant of that usually quiet place succeeded in securing an hour's peaceful rest. At sunrise on the Fourth the celebration passed into older hands, and deep-mouthed cannons pealed forth their ponderous welcome to the joyous anniversary. The bells rang forth a merry chime, and at early hour all the town was astir.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 a large floral procession formed near the Town Hall, and marching thence was preceded by a brass band. About twenty school districts were represented in the procession. A company of young archers succeeded, and after marching and counter-marching through some of the principal streets the procession proceeded to the grove on Summer-street, where the children partook of a collation.

At about 11 o'clock, a "citizens' procession" was formed in front of the Town Hall, and, after making the tour of the principal streets of the place, marched to Central Hall, where the oration of the day was to be delivered.

Arrived at Central Hall, the spacious apartment was speedily filled with persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to hear the words of the accomplished orator, Nathaniel Morton, Esq., and, after some preliminary exercises, comprising "Hail Columbia," from the band, prayer by Rev. Mr. Pollard, reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, Mr. Morton was introduced to the congregation. The address occupied about an hour in the delivery, and was both eloquent and appropriate. It treated of the associations connected with the day, and compared the history and present condition of our country with those of European nations. It alluded to the fact that religion is a main feature of American loyalty, and set forth the advantages of our institution of civil society, declaring that experience had shown that it was best for the government and governed to assimilate as much as possible; that the hand of the citizen was best fitted for the sword.

After the conclusion of the oration, a procession of several hundred persons was formed, and marched up to the Town Hall, where they partook of an ample dinner which was laid before them.

In Lawrence.

The citizens of Lawrence celebrated the day in quite a spirited manner; the municipal authorities, the citizens and the corporations, uniting to render the day pleasant and agreeable to all concerned. The usual demonstrations of firing cannon and ringing of bells took place at morning, noon and night, while "Young America" was as jubilant as the occasion required.

There was a floral procession, a military display and grand civic procession. The oration was pronounced by Hon. John P. Hale, who declared his sympathy with the victims of oppression and tyranny, of whatever name or nation, and said it was our duty to welcome them to the blessings of liberty, education and a free government, but we must see also that in order to secure these institutions they must be managed by those who can understand them. This was what he understood by the great American movement. With the expression of the most entire confidence in the stability of the Union, Mr. Hale closed his remarks, which were listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

In a tent on the Common, a dinner was spread for some thousand people. One of the toasts given was:

Our Southern Neighbors—With all their waywardness and petulance, they have many noble traits, and we hope that after they have sown their wild oats they will be a credit to the family.

To this toast Hon. John P. Hale was called to respond. He said he at the thought when he was recently officially informed of his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, that his first public duty would be to defend the South; but so it was. When a criminal is without counsel, the judge assigns him one, and he supposed he was called upon to defend the South in the same manner. Mr. Hale said he had never known anything more full of waywardness and petulance than that other noble [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] during [illegible] residence in Washington he had received much kindness from Southerners, and probably more than most Northerners. Southerners had truly many noble traits, and much of their waywardness and petulance he believed to be the result of the continued giving up and cringing in of the North. Southerners respected manliness. Mr. Hale's remarks were felicitous, and received much applause.

The day was closed with a display of fireworks.

In Fitchburg.

The citizens of Fitchburg celebrated the Anniversary of Independence with appropriate ceremonies. At sunrise national salutes were fired and the bells were rung. At 5 o'clock the "Antique and Horrible" Brigade, composed of the "West Fitchburg Invincibles," the "Independent Honey Pinks," the "Old Shenanigaters," and the "Continentals," mustered on the street. The Continentals were dressed in the uniform of '76, and made a fine appearance.

At 9 o'clock, the children of the public schools, one thousand in number, with their teachers, joined in a grand procession.

At 11 o'clock a procession of the citizens and trades of the town was had.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to the Town Hall, where an oration was delivered by E. P. Alderson, Esq., of Worcester.

After the oration, the citizens and military sat down to a sumptuous dinner served in admirable style by Mr. Day, of the Fitchburg Hotel.

Fireworks in the evening concluded the services of the day.

In Newburyport.

At Newburyport the school children assembled at an early hour and joined in procession and marched through the principal streets of the city to the City Hall, where an address was delivered by Rev. D. T. Reed.

The Fire Department turned out in uniform, and had a procession and parade.

In Abington.

At Abington there was a Know-Nothing Anti-Slavery Celebration, at which Hon. Wm. H. Wood, of Middleboro', presided, and addresses were made by Hon. S. C. Maine, of Chelsea; A. W. Spragne, of Rockland; R. W. Kimball, of Salem; Hon. J. W. Foster, and others. The addresses were interspersed with music by the Abington Brass Band.

In the afternoon, after a dinner had been served under a large tent, Hon. Henry Wilson made an address. Sentiments and speeches followed, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly.

In Bellows Falls.

The glorious Fourth was ushered in at this delightful spot by the residents of the Island House, who discharged a variety of fireworks, which were very attractive to the many spectators; for that day the "A. R. & F.," a fantastical burlesque company, sixty odd, paraded, accompanied by a band, which made up in vigor what it lacked in science. Captain Cobb commanded this corps, no two of which were dressed alike. In the afternoon a new corps, the Green Mountain Guards, Captain Taylor, in a very neat uniform, turned out some thirty strong. They bid fair to be a credit to the State. In the evening, fireworks, &c., enlivened the festivities, and the day closed very happily.

Col. Shurtleff, of the Island House, to commemorate the day, liberated an American eagle, who sought his former haunts in the mountains.

In Providence.

In the city founded by Roger Williams, the Fourth was honored with much spirit, although no unusual demonstrations were made, either by the corporation or the citizens.

At 9 o'clock a grand procession was formed on Broad-street, when it proceeded to the First Baptist Church, where the services of the day were duly performed.

At 12 o'clock one hundred guns were fired in the Park, and the festivities of the day were closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

In New-Bedford.

The celebration of the "Fourth" in New-Bedford was unfortunately interrupted in one of its most prominent features, the grand trial of the Fire Engines, by a fire which occurred about 11 o'clock. The firemen were in uniform, and marching in the procession when the alarm was given. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence the trial of the engines for the City Prize, which was to have taken place at Robeson's Pond, was dispensed with.

The customary salutes of the day were fired at morning, noon and night.

A pleasant incident of the morning, not directly connected with the celebration, was the laying of the corner stone of the new Liberty Hall building, at [illegible] under the direction of ex-Mayor Francis, President of the Association.

In Worcester.

The city authorities of Worcester having declined to make an appropriation for a public celebration of the Fourth, some of the citizens expressed their indignation through handbills which were posted about the streets—some with coffins on them, another with a caricature of several of the Aldermen sitting on their tombstones, intending to represent those who voted against any appropriation. Others formed themselves into independent clubs and paraded the streets, making night hideous. A free lunch was served up at the head-quarters of their respective clubs at 11 o'clock, which closed this part of the entertainment, with the exception of a detachment of a Freedom Club, who visited several of the first men during the afternoon.

In the evening every neighborhood had a display of fireworks. The sky was brilliantly illuminated from all parts of the city.

In Southboro'.

The citizens of Southboro' and Marlboro' united in a Temperance celebration of the Fourth, which passed off in the most joyous and satisfactory manner. The people from Marlboro' were met at the depot by a procession and a band of music, and escorted to the green in front of the Church, where they were welcomed by an appropriate speech from Mr. Savage. The response was given by Mr. Pelton of Marlboro', in a very happy manner.

The procession then entered the Church and heard an eloquent address from Rev. Rufus Clark.

An abundant repast was provided for the company in Southboro'.

In New-Haven.

The Fourth passed off here pleasantly and peaceably. The only public demonstration (beyond the usual firing and bell ringing,) was on the part of Mr. Jayson's scholars, who made a very imposing appearance. A procession, consisting of hundreds of "lads and lasses," was formed in Chapel-street, and led by the brass band to the north portion of the State-House, where they "made the welkin ring" with their melody. Mr. J. displayed much ingenuity in his programme. A party of boys painted and dressed as Indians—thirty-one young misses, representing the several States—a sample of the "Continentalers"—a specimen of the "live Yankee," with bell-crowned hat, long swallow-tailed coat and short drillings—and a young lady, representing the Goddess of Liberty, riding in a fanciful chariot, drawn by a Shetland pony. As they passed up Chapel-street, the windows and balconies were filled with admiring spectators, and the pageant gave general satisfaction. The performances at the State-House were highly creditable, and the little folks enjoyed it hugely. A slight interruption occurred by the breaking down of a staging, but no one was hurt.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sea-Shore Hotel.

Few of our citizens are aware how near to their own domicils they may enjoy all of the benefits and pleasures which are imputed to the sea-bathing at Newport, without making one-half of the sacrifice of time, comfort, or money required of them at the more noted watering-places. There are, all around our bay and harbor, such pleasant places; but surpassing them all are the Highlands of Nevisink, where are combined all the safety and quiet of river bathing, with the exhilarating excitement and the danger of a rough-and-tumble in the surf.

The "Sea View House," opened last Saturday for the reception of company, affords delightful quarters for those desirous of enjoying the luxury and the pleasure of a sea-shore life. Both the house and the furniture are entirely new, insuring purity and cleanliness, and those under whose auspices it is to be conducted will spare neither labor nor expense in the management of its internal affairs. The catering for the "creature comforts" will be liberal, and the quantity abundant.

There is communication, by steamboats *James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave*, twice a day, from the foot of Jay-street. Those in quest of Summer haunts will find at least pleasure enough in a sail down the Bay to repay the trouble of making a personal inspection of the "Sea View," and enough of health in the invigorating breeze from the ocean to carry them through a month of hotter weather than we had yesterday.

Felonious Assault and Battery.

James Kennedy, Charles Daly and Matt. Power were committed and ordered to find bail in $1,000 each, charged with a felonious assault upon Richard Lanson, who stated, in his deposition, that all the prisoners came down on Pier No. 4 North River, where he was employed as a private watchman. Kennedy apparently acted as sentry at the head of the pier, while the other two approached deponent. Power seized his club and tried to wrest it from him; but he beat them off the pier, and when he got outside the gate, Daly threw a pocket-knife at him and wounded him severely in the right shoulder.

Seventeenth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of this [illegible] institution took place on Friday afternoon, July 6th, in the church in Rutgers-street. Long before the appointed hour, the galleries were filled, exclusively with young ladies, the organist playing a voluntary while the sacred edifice was filling. The side aisles of the floor being already occupied chiefly with ladies, at 3½ o'clock, the centre of the floor, previously left empty for their reception, was filled with the advancing train of the pupils of the Institution, (mostly dressed in white, about 400 in number,) the organ pealed out in louder tones, and the President, Rev. Dr. Ferris, and the Committee, took their seats on the platform. The *coup d'œil* of the interior was truly imposing—the flutter of hundreds of fans, and the open casements tending somewhat to abate the otherwise insupportable warmth of a close July afternoon.

The exercises of the day commenced with singing to the full organ the following ode of greeting—the words by one of the pupils—the music by J. C. Cook, Esq.

O Love, to thee we raise our song,
For thou hast led us safe along
Life's dimly-lighted way;
Accept in love the songs of praise,
With grateful hearts to thee we raise,
Here, on this festal day.

Our journey has been strewn with flowers,
Gathered from the immortal bowers
Of wisdom and of truth.
No sorrow's cloud has crossed our way,
But visions, lit by hope's glad ray,
Have cheered the path of youth.

Then, on this bright, this joyous day,
Be our's the part to raise a lay
Of thankfulness and love,
O God, our guide in moments past,
Be thou our guide while years shall last,
Then bear us safe above.

A musician may comprehend the *effect* of not fewer than 3,000 effective treble voices. As a composition the music was suitable to the purpose.

Rev. Dr. Ferris then uttered a brief but emphatic prayer; in substance it was that the time might come when *all* the female influence of our beloved country would be found actively arrayed (*through the medium of education*) on the *side of* peace, law and order, and of all that stands related to the moral elevation of society.

The report of the Committee on the Compositions of the Third Department was then read by Rev. Mr. Lucas. From the inconvenient position of the reporter's table at the back of the platform, it was utterly impossible for any of the reporters to catch a syllable of this document. After which the Prize Composition—subject, "Twilight,"—by Miss Bradbigham, Gold Medalist, was read by Rev. Mr. Jones. It occupied but a few minutes in its recital, and appeared to be graceful, thoughtful, serious, so far as we could catch a few disjointed expressions.

The report of the Committee on the compositions of the second department was next read, and the speaker, Rev. Dr. Krebs, being blest with a good voice and distinct enunciation, no reporter could justly complain of *him*. The report gratulated parents on the proficiency of their children, and said would not that even the young people should repress the conscious glow of their own talents, nor crush the appreciation of their own modest merit. A little play of imagination might be allowed to sweet sixteen. If the manifestation of thought were occasionally somewhat declamatory who should say it was a fault? Several compositions were noted by name or title, as deserving of great commendation. The Committee had no difficulty in agreeing upon the best, and a little poem would be given as a *specimen* of *one of* the best. A composition was then read by Rev. Dr. Krebs, entitled, *The Light of Life*—a short poem having reference to the beauty of the physical element of light, and deserving a place in any respectable literary miscellany. The *Rev.* gentleman recited it much as if he were giving out the words of a funeral hymn, that is with most sombre and unvarying intonation, the "light and shade" of expressive elocution being by him altogether dissociated from the "light" of life. Its ultimate reference was to the light of the "Sun of Righteousness."

The prize composition, "Man was made to mourn," by Miss Whipple, Gold Medalist, was then read.

The sweet sadness of the Hemans school of lady writers was perceptible through a most sermon-like composition. It was eminently feminine in character and evincing great promise.

A choral song was then sung to a piano-forte accompaniment, the music by J. C. Cook, Esq. The melody was simple and pretty. The poetry being by a pupil, as a *specimen* we append it:

On the hill the sunlight playeth,
And the gentle zephyr strayeth
Through the glade;
Stealthily the streamlet glideth,
Where the modest wild flow'r hideth
In the shade.

Summer birds are sweetly singing,
Through the woods their notes are ringing
Loud and long;
Nature in the scene rejoices,
And with thousand happy voices
Swells the song.

Let us join the joyous chorus,
While sweet Summer smiles before us
And above,
Heart and voice in concert blending,
Up to Heaven the tribute sending
Of our love.

Dr. Krebs then read a clever prize composition following the report of the Committee on Compositions of the first department. It was by Miss Josephine Hoxie, to whom was awarded a gold medal.

The reports on Penmanship were then read, also that on French examination (for the gold medal) and that on music. They were all warmly commendatory.

The gold medal for the best French proficient was awarded to Miss Mary Vanderpool, and for Penmanship Miss Margaret E. Adriance.

The report on music was "inaudible" in the spot where we were placed.

Another choral song, "Summer is here," was next given. The melody is slightly altered from "Life let us cherish," and the effect was pleasing. Next followed the reading of the report on Geographical examinations, that on Drawings and Paintings, and that on Mathematical examination. It was utterly impossible, at the table behind the speaker, to hear them. Our impression was that they were commendatory. A passage about the "differential calculus" we would fain have caught. It evidently recorded the triumph of some lady mathematician—as we *think*, the same Miss Mary Vanderpool of whom we have made previous honorable mention. The other names escaped us. The gold medal in geography was awarded to Miss Charlotte Haynes; those for the best paintings to Miss Malone and Miss Ford.

Rev. Dr. Ferris then proceeded to the agreeable duty of the distribution of awards. The young people thus honored comprised such a number that enumeration is out of the question—the process of distribution occupying at least an hour. The "Graduates' Song," the "Parting Hymn" and the "Benediction" closed the exercises of the day.

The Liquor Law.

There is little change in the working of this new law from yesterday. At Jefferson Market Police Court fourteen arrests for intoxication were made and the depositions taken, after which the prisoners were discharged by Justice Brennan. At the lower Police Court Justice Bogart has pursued the same course as that adopted by Justice Brennan, and discharged the prisoners after taking their depositions. Justice Welsh we understand commits the prisoners if unable to pay their fine of $10.

The following is Justice Davison's opinion of the law:

Section 12 states as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, inn, street or public place, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for in the same manner as fines in the 4th section of this Act, and in default of payment thereof, he shall stand committed as provided in said 4th section.

Section 4 provides that:

In default of the payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

The question arises, How is the fine to be collected, and has a Police Justice the right to impose the fine, and in default of the payment thereof can he commit? This is answered by reference to section 5, which reads as follows:

Every Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, &c., &c., shall have power to issue process to hear and determine charges, and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this Act, &c.

Hence I am clearly of the opinion that a Police Justice may impose the fine, and in default of payment thereof may commit the party convicted of the offence.

Justice Pearson commences his sittings on Monday, at this Court.

He coincides with Justice Davison, and is of opinion that it is the duty of the magistrate to impose the fine of $10.

A Shot Fired.

A shot was fired on the afternoon of the Fourth, (supposed to be from a rifle,) from the yard of a new building in Forsyth-street, through two board fences, toward the whole length of lot No. 212 Broome-street, entering the back door, through the hall, passing through a heavy hall door, thence across Broome, where it wounded a little German boy in the arm.

Special Sessions.

The Court of Special Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Stuart. The cases disposed of belonged to the ordinary class of common assaults and petty larcenies, which possessed no general interest.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Mayor's office. *Present*—His Honor the Mayor and the Recorder.

The case of the Eleventh Ward Policemen, Edward Church, Peter Hanratti, John W. Webb and Gilbert Nelson, was first called up, but no evidence taken.

The next case taken up was that of Charles Lind, policeman of the Seventh Ward, charged with having received on the 8th of June last, money as a bribe from John Quirk, to secure the release of a prisoner whom he had arrested.

John Quirk, the first witness called, testified to having seen a man named Conner arrested by Officer Lind and taken to the Station-house. He followed the parties to the Station-house, and was told by Mr. Lind that Conner had been committed and fined $5; but said he would get his discharge for $5. This amount witness said he paid to the officer, having previously taken the same from Conner's pocket, as he was too intoxicated to take care of it; witness was positive as to the identity of Officer Lind.

A witness named Daniel Clonoy testified to having drank during the time referred to, but that no money was asked or received by Officer Lind. No money could have been received by the accused without his knowledge.

Captain Letts gave evidence to the general good conduct of Lind, as an officer. He was respected by the entire police force of the Ward.

James R. Yates corroborated the testimony of Clonoy. No other witnesses were called.

Four affidavits were submitted refuting the charge; when His Honor the Mayor closed the case.

An examination ensued in the case of Stephen Martin, policeman of the Seventh Ward, charged with intoxication. Several witnesses were called and testified in support of the charge. The defence set up was rheumatism. Capt. Letts testified to the uniform efficiency of the accused as an officer.

Adjourned till next Tuesday.

Military.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard) Col. Duryea, will go into camp at Kingston, Ulster County, on Monday the 9th inst. The regimental line will form in Broome-street at 6 o'clock A. M., and march to the steamboat *Santa Claus*, foot of Canal-street. They will be received at Kingston by the National Grays of that place. The regiment will return home on Saturday the 14th inst.

The Highland Guard, the Company that appeared in the Highland costume on the Fourth, is commanded by Capt. Wm. Manson, and not by Capt. Eagleson, as stated in our report.

Fires.

An alarm of fire was caused at 8½ o'clock Thursday night, occasioned by the gas escaping from its pipe, and setting fire to the shelving in the hat store of Mr. Freeman, No. 667 Broadway. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

Stabbing Case.

Another stabbing case occurred on Thursday evening in the Eighth Ward between two firemen, who had undertaken to settle an old feud by strength of arms. In the scuffle it is alleged that the one stabbed the other and then fled. The wounded man it is said is not seriously wounded. The would-be assassin has not yet been arrested.

Found Drowned.

An unknown man about 35 years of age, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Houston-street, East River. He was supposed to have been a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....Thursday, July 5.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE MAYOR VS. THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The communication from the Mayor, in relation to the request of the Board of Aldermen for information respecting the appointments to the Police, made by the Police Commissioners, was read to the Board. (The communication has already been published in the Times.)

Following the reading of the communication was a warm debate. It was opened by Alderman Herrick, who contended that from information which he had received he believed that the law creating the Board of Police Commissioners was no law. By a decision in a competent Court in a certain case, no enactment of a Legislature was a law until certified to be a law. The law creating the Board of Police Commissioners had never been so certified. He moved, therefore, that the communication be referred to the Law Committee to ascertain relative to the constitutionality of the law under which the Mayor claims to command this increase of military power, independent of the Common Council. He said that the communication was disrespectful to the Board.

Alderman Voorhis said that when the Mayor said that he should resist any attempts made on the part of the Common Council to obtain information, it looked to him as if the Mayor was afraid of investigation. He might have to tell of men who received pay as policemen who did no duty. It had recently transpired that at least one reporter was receiving pay as policeman, and rumor stated others besides. If the different reporters were to be enrolled in the police, and receive salaries for doing nothing, he did not wonder at the number of puffs which his Honor constantly received.

Alderman Kelly desired to know who the reporters were whom Alderman Voorhis had designated. Unless their names were produced the charge must fall to the ground. He thought that much of the feeling manifested by members of the Board could be traced to a jealousy of Mayor Wood's popularity, acquired by his efficiency as an executive officer. He believed that the appointments made by the Police Commissioners would compare with any appointments which had been made by any previous Board. So far as respectability, honesty and integrity were concerned, they would compare with any member of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Herrick hoped that the Mayor had appointed no man of whom he was ashamed. All this Board asked was to know who they were. The Mayor disrespectfully says, I shall not tell you. The Mayor might be a smart man, but it was necessary to curb him a little. When he finished about his powers it was time to let him know that this Board had powers also.

Alderman Wm. Tucker desired to know if the Mayor had given all the information desired what good would be accomplished. Even if it were discovered that there were robbers in the police this Board could not dismiss them. He would not be dragged into a quarrel between the Common Council and the Mayor. Even if mistakes had been made sometimes in fixing appointments, it was not to be wondered at, when the number of appointments to be made was taken into consideration. He moved that the communication lay on the table.

Alderman Voorhis said that he could only vouch for one reporter receiving pay as a policeman. He was Charles M. Vandevoort, who was a clerk in the Mayor's office, vested with police power in the day time, and a reporter in this Board for the *Express* in the evening. The way that the fact of Mr. Vandevoort's being a policeman was discovered, was this. He got into a difficulty somewhere, and a policeman attempted to arrest him. He showed his star, and showed that he had as full powers as the man who attempted to arrest him.

Alderman Wakeman said it was a question whether this Board had any authority or not. The gentleman from the Third ward had offered a resolution which was adopted, asking in respectful terms certain information from the Mayor. In reply, they received this extraordinary document setting at defiance the demands and wishes of the Board. He did not believe in having an executive officer without his being vested with some power, but when it came to the Mayor undertaking to exercise powers which he did not possess, the people and this Board should not tolerate it. The question now is, has the Mayor a right to refuse this information. He regretted that he felt constrained to take a position in opposition to the Mayor. The Mayor had disregarded the principles which he had said should guide him in his action. Mr. Wakeman conceived it right to be a partisan, but there should be bounds to partisan interference. The appointment of Police Clerks was an interference with the rights of this Board. The Mayor assumes that we do not want this information to enable us to legislate upon the matter, because we have no right to legislate upon it. What right had he to assume this? He could see many reasons why the Board should have the information. The Board directed the levy of taxes for the payment of the Police, and they should know for what the money is paid [illegible] [illegible] worthy and efficient men. He believed that the charter gave them authority to demand information of the Police Board as well as any other branch of the City Government.

Alderman [illegible] said that he did not wish to question his motives in offering the resolution calling for information [illegible] [illegible] Ward [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] If the Mayor had a right to make appointments without advertising them, and if he refuses to give this Board information when it was called for, and if he has a right to control the acts of [illegible] of this Board by withholding their vote [illegible] of the Mayor [illegible] of this Board, the Board had better adjourn immediately.

Alderman Lord could say nothing disrespectful to the communication of the Mayor. His reason for not giving the information was that it was not public that the Board should have the information. Such language was often used by the President to the Senate of the United States.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 7 noes.

The question to refer to the Law Committee was then carried.

THE SHIP JOSEPH WALKER.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman Ely and adopted:

Whereas, It has been stated in several public prints that an extravagant sum has been unnecessarily drawn from the Treasury of the City, and that the Comptroller has unwarrantably paid $7,500 upon an illegal and unauthorized contract for the removal of the wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker*, from the foot of Dover-street; therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with any payments from the City Treasury on account of any pretended contract for the raising and removal of the said wreck, that said Committee report the facts of the case to this Board for its further action.

The President appointed Aldermen Ely, Herrick and Varian such Committee.

Alderman Voorhis offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were then adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that the sum of $6,000 or thereabouts has been paid by the Comptroller to certain parties for the removal of the ship *Joseph Walker*; and whereas, no contract for this specific object has ever been made by the Common Council, no appropriation authorized, and no action taken by the Common Council, except a resolution to the owners of the said ship to remove her speedily. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report, forthwith to this Board the whole amount already paid for the removal of said ship, *Joseph Walker*, to whom the same has been paid, under what authority of law he has acted in regard to the payment of moneys on said work, and whether any contract for said work was ever made, by whom made, when made, and such other particulars bearing upon the question as may enable the Board to arrive at a proper opinion, as to the legality and propriety of the act, which takes from the City Treasury the sum indicated for such an object.

Alderman Fox offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to this Board at its next meeting a copy of any correspondence that may have transpired between him and Mr Walter R. Jones, in relation to the removal of the *Joseph Walker*. Also a copy of any contract or agreement made by him in behalf of the City with the said Walter R. Jones for the removal of said sunken ship. Also, a certified copy of any proceedings that may have taken place in the Board of Health Commissioners in relation to said wreck, with copies of any communication that may have been received by them from citizens or others relative to the danger of a pestilence being likely to arise from the decaying vegetable matter supposed to be in said sunken ship.

OBSTRUCTION OF DEY-STREET.

A communication was received from the inhabitants of Dey-street, complaining that certain wagoners and others occupy the carriage-way [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] street and the North River on mornings, to sell their wares, to the great detriment of their interests.

CASTLE GARDEN AS AN EMIGRANT DEPOT.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the remonstrance of 2,000 citizens of the First Ward against the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot, submitted their report, in which were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take, without delay, such steps and to institute such proceedings as are calculated to enforce the rights and preserve the interests of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in respect to the lease of Castle Garden, dated March 20, 1854, and to enforce such penalties as may apply for any violation of the covenants therein contained on the part of the lessees.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings as may be necessary to preserve to the Corporation of the City of New-York lands heretofore granted and commonly called the Battery grounds, for the uses and purposes for which the same were granted, and to prevent any violation of the trusts upon which the same are held by the Corporation of New-York City.

After much discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen, Friday, July 6.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

The following reports received from the other Board were concurred in:

Of Committee on Finance, to pay Banks, Gould & Co. $447 for extra copies of the Laws of New-York, relating to New-York City, as compiled by the late Counsel to the Corporation. Of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to construct a pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Of same Committee, to direct the removal of the fenders obstructing the entrance to the east side of Pier No. 30 East River. Of same Committee, to renew lease for rooms occupied by the Fifth District Court.

MADISON AND HAMILTON SQUARES.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen as to flagging the walks of Madison-square. The same Committee also reported adverse to the action taken by the Board of Councilmen relative to grading Hamilton-square, and recommended that the same be graded, the surplus earth to be the property of the contractor, which, it is urged, will lessen the expense very materially. They recommend to advertise for proposals and to allow two years for completion of the work. Adopted.

CITY CONTRACTS.

Alderman Williamson called up the ordinance relative to City contracts, and providing that none hereafter be made or entered into until all the papers relating thereto be laid before the Common Council and considered, and appropriation made therefor. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in adoption of the amendments to the ordinance as amended.

A large number of reports were received and acted upon relative to the remission of taxes and assessments, after which the Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at the usual hour, the President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner communicate to this Board whether the flagging on the west side of [illegible] street, from Grand to Broome-street, has been done in accordance with the specifications. That the Comptroller report the various balances remaining to the credit of the Departments of Supplies, Streets and Lamps, Commissioners of Repairs, City Inspector, &c.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have sidewalk on the west side of Seventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, flagged. To examine the bottom of the river near the bulkhead at One-hundred and Thirtieth street. To reset the curb and gutter stones on Water-street. To fill up sunken lots on the northeast corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, and at the southeast corner of the same street. To have additional lamps in Houston-street. To pay John Hart $660 for contracting [illegible] in this Board.

To have sidewalks in Orchard and Hester streets flagged. To inquire into the validity of the laws governing the appointment and removal of the private and officers of the Star Police. In relation to the printing the proceedings of this Board. To flag the walk in front of No. 105 Ninth-avenue. To flag sidewalks in Twenty-[illegible] street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

REPORTS.

Several reports from Standing Committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned to Friday.

Board of Supervisors.—Thursday, July 5.

M. C. Ely, Esq., in the Chair.

Neither the Mayor nor the Recorder being present, the Board was not competent to take legal action on business before it further than to refer it to proper Committees.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE CORONERS.

The quarterly official report of the four Coroners, accompanied by their bill, was received, and was, on motion, referred to the Committee on County Offices. The total number of inquests held during the three months is 433. The aggregate amount of the Coroners' bills was $3,764 60.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The labors of this Society during the month of June, were as follows:

Tracts distributed in Civil and Humane Institutions and Navy Yard	[illegible]
Tracts distributed among the shipping	[illegible]
Tracts distributed in the City	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Bibles distributed	[illegible]
Testaments distributed	137
Induced to attend Sabbath Schools	[illegible]
Induced to attend Church	[illegible]
Induced to sign Temperance Pledge	[illegible]
Prayer Meetings held	[illegible]
Visits by Missionaries	[illegible]
Backsliders reclaimed	[illegible]
Conversions	[illegible]

Common Schools.

The Brooklyn Public Schools will be closed for the Summer vacation, from Friday, the 20th inst., to Monday, the 3d of September.

The friends of Dr. John Cochran, of Brooklyn, will be pleased to learn, that by letters recently received [illegible] [illegible] of his health, it is stated he had so far recovered from the illness under which he was laboring at the time of his departure from this country, as to induce the belief that his health will be completely restored.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

FOR PRINTING:

We have fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Plain and Fancy, Country advertisers who desire Handbills or Circulars of any kind, put up in neat and elegant style, will find it to their interest to call at the Office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, or address the same, with a sample of the work desired, and receive an estimate by return mail.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for Ten Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscription Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, consisting of the pecuniary matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, Thirteen Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is offered at Three Dollars a year for single Copies; Three Copies for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 12½ cents per single copy.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over 20,000, and is a medium for Business and general advertising, not equaled by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Liquor Law.

This is the third day of the Prohibitory Law; and yet scarcely a movement has been made in any quarter to give it practical efficacy in this City. All the liquor shops are continued in full blast,—the bars at all the hotels are kept open as usual,—not the slightest indication is found in any quarter that there is any more stringent law in force in regard to selling liquor, than there has been hitherto. The only difference between the present state of things and that which prevailed before the present law went into force, is, that no licenses are now required, everybody who chooses to do so, opens a grogshop and sells liquor *ad libitum*, without formal consent of any sort.

This state of things is due to the declared determination of our City officials, Executive and Judicial, not to interfere with the sale of liquor;—and to those defects in the law which enable them to give this notion the appearance of sanction from its provisions. It must be confessed, moreover, that this spectacle of a law, enacted for so beneficent a purpose, so completely nullified and contemned, does not excite in the public mind any much feeling of indignation as it would naturally be expected to create. According to present appearances the law is certain to fall into utter neglect. It is obsolete already—more so even than were the license laws, and the laws forbidding liquor sales on Sunday, which it superseded.

It is barely possible that we may, bye and by, get decisions from some of our City Courts which will give the law more vitality, and lead to some attempts to secure its execution. But so many of our Judges have already expressed opinions on the other side, that there is but little room for such an expectation.

How the law fares in other portions of the State we are as yet but partially advised. In the country districts we have little doubt it will be enforced, and will become popular from the good effects that will follow its execution. In the cities and large towns, where it is needed most, greater difficulty will be experienced in giving it effect. In several of them, from which we have received intelligence on the subject, liquor continues to be sold as total here and in drinking saloons as usual. In Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Genesee Falls the law has been enforced. In Albany the Mayor has forbidden the Police to take any part in its execution. This goes a little beyond Mayor Wood.

Prussia in 1855 and in 1855.

The present attitude of Prussia among European Powers bears a striking resemblance to the attitude she maintained, in the end so fatally to herself, during the palmy days of the first NAPOLEON.

Then, as now, it was in her power by espousing the cause of the Allies, to have hastened the overthrow of NAPOLEON by a dozen years. She might thus have averted from herself years of shame and ignominy by a frank policy at the opening of hostilities. An overwhelming military to preserve peace within *her own borders, hostility and jealousy towards* Austria, Stern received from NAPOLEON and the tempting lure which he offered her in the *spoils of her countrymen, the electorate of Hanover*—induced her to remain a quiet and passive spectator of the war which raged around her. At the present time family alliance and friendship, as well as an undue fear of encountering the sacrifices and dangers of war, and the still undying jealousy of Austria, keep her quiet and immovable, while Russia threatens in 1855 as NAPOLEON did in 1806.

If the Allies are right at the present time in constraining the predominant influence and overbearing policy of Russia in Turkey and Persia as a dangerous menace to the integrity of the rest of Europe, then Prussia mistakes her true and permanent interest in holding back from the coalition against the Colossus of the North.

True, her uniting in that coalition might compel temporary sacrifices of the most serious character. Her territories might be overrun and her industry ruined by the armies of the Czar. But this state of things could not endure. Europe in arms would in the end inevitably vindicate her loyal and generous ally in the complete possession of her own dominions and in all probability secure to her from her wanton invader territorial indemnities for her pecuniary losses. Her only guarantee on her present line of policy against aggression, should Russia be so inclined, and the rest of Europe powerless to resist her, is all the family connections and affections of the two Courts. But she should remember that the closest alliances which blood and friendship can contract melt away like wax when exposed to the ardent and regal passions of ambition and territorial aggrandisement.

If the first Napoleon may be cited, still to live cemented to the consolidation of his father PAUL, to make way for his own assumption of the Imperial Crown, will the second ALEXANDER be prevented by less sacred considerations from availing himself of any combination of events which shall leave Prussia at his mercy? No unbiased mind believes it.

The highest considerations, then, of self-interest and self-preservation, would seem to urge Prussia to cast in her lot and join hands with the Western Alliance in their attack upon Russia, if she is sincerely impressed with the belief which seems to animate them, that the question at issue is the very existence of the European dynasties.

But Prussia remains immovable, despite these considerations and the menaces and unmeasured reproaches of the Western Powers.

We are justified in drawing from this fact the conclusion that Prussia, in common with many persons in England and on this side of the ocean, regards the mission of Russia, as the future regenerator of the East, and as the restorer of the Cross to the dome of St. Sophia, as being quite compatible with the liberties and integrity of the nations of Europe.

Mr. Everett on State Rights.

The eloquent oration of Mr. EVERETT, replete with the erudition of the scholar and the fervor of the patriot, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, touches incidentally upon one of the most momentous and difficult questions connected with our system of government,—that which involves the legitimate relations of the Federal and State Governments of the Union.

Mr. EVERETT, in the course of his discourse, says:

"There is another momentous question which is left undecided in the great Declaration—and that is, whether all the inhabitants of British America, in their united capacity, and in that alone, formed the "one People" which asserted their independence, (which was perhaps the opinion generally entertained by the statesmen of 1776;) or whether the inhabitants of the several colonies were each a people, who, if it had pleased them, could each have declared its separate independence, (as some appear afterwards to have held and to hold.) This was a question not discussed this day 79 years ago. That was a period of high patriotic excitement, of fervid sentiment, of impulsive effort against an impending danger. The metaphysics of State are an after-thought of prosperous and speculative times. But however these questions may be decided, whatever foundation there may be for the opinion that the inhabitants of each State in the Union are entitled to the name and the rights of an independent people, it may be safely affirmed that they cannot at one and the same time be the people of two different States or territories—although the contrary doctrine seems to prevail to some extent, I trust not widely, in the West, and it has lately been maintained by the sharp logic of the revolver and the bowie-knife, that the people of Missouri are the people of Kansas."

No close observer of the practical workings of our Federal Constitution will refuse to admit, that during the sixty-six years of its existence there has been a gradual decline in the weight and dignity of the separate States, and a correspondent aggrandizement of the Federal Government. We have no sympathy with those ultra systems which find favor in some quarters of the country respecting State Rights, and which, if acted upon, would reduce the bond of our Union to a mere rope of sand; and yet, in view of the constantly increasing and overshadowing influence if the General Government, it is certainly an event not inauspicious to the integrity of our political system, that what Mr. EVERETT rather slightingly styles the metaphysics of State, and considers an afterthought of prosperous and speculative times, should have come to form the subject of deep reflection to American statesmen. It is unquestionably a plain practical fact, embarassed by no metaphysics, that the permanency of the complicated political fabric of this country depends vitally and essentially upon the perfect integrity of all its parts. Thus, if the General Government be silently suffered to usurp any of the prerogatives of those of the States, the result in the course of time will be a centralized Government, perhaps a despotism, modified and softened by the prevailing institutions and the intelligence of the people. This system, from the manifest inadequacy of such a Government to so extensive a country, would ultimately dissolve, and anarchy, more or less complete, would ensue. So, on the other hand, should the ambition of *the States beat down the General Government* and strip it of its legitimate power, the same result would follow from democratic violence in the one case as from aristocratic ambition in the other.

The problem of State Rights, like most others in this country, is not likely to be settled on abstract grounds of argument and reason, but will be solved according to the interests involved. Hitherto the Southern States have been the champions of the rights of individual States against the usurpations of the General Government,—and the Northern States have *taken federal ground. This difference of opinion* upon a fundamental principle of our Government, grew out of the collision between the supposed interests of the two sections,—the South resisting the Federal Government in the matter of taxation, because the system adopted was supposed to be specially favorable to the Northern States. Mr. CALHOUN was the exponent of the State Rights theory of our Government which grew out of this collision, and left, in the Dissertation published after his death, one of the ablest arguments in its support to be found in the whole compass of political literature. Mr. WEBSTER, on the other hand, asserted and sustained the supreme authority of the Federal Government, in speeches which will die only with the English tongue.

We have frequently expressed the belief that ten years would witness an entire change of sentiment on this subject,—and that the Northern States would become the ardent assertors of State Rights against the South. That change of opinion is even now rapidly going on; and it has been brought about precisely as was the sentiment which it supplanted,—by a collision of interest. When the South believed they were suffering at the hands of the Federal Government, they denounced and resisted its authority. Now that they require its services for the recapture of fugitives, they proclaim its supremacy and deny the right of any State to resist its authority. The North, on the other hand, finding its soil invaded, its courts and laws contemned, and its citizens seized and carried off by Federal power, questions its legitimacy, and asserts the rights of individual States. And so it happens that Massachusetts is assuming towards the Federal Government precisely the position held by South Carolina in the days of nullification,—and is making Mr. CALHOUN, rather than Mr. WEBSTER, the expounder of her views of the Constitution.

This, like all great questions, involving political principles, must be settled by exigencies rather than argument. The necessities of each age and each section will shape their opinions upon it. Missouri, that invades Kansas to plant slavery there to-day, may be called on to resist invasion from some other quarter to-morrow: and her sentiments will change with her interests. In a country where public opinion makes, interprets and executes the law and the Constitution, there can be nothing much more fixed than public opinion itself.

Turned Up.

A Saratoga correspondent of the TIMES, a few days since, mentioned the disappearance from that place of Col. CHARLES BURR, under circumstances which excited comment, especially as inquiries from Mr. COLE, the person who traveled with him, failed to elicit any satisfactory explanation. We are happy to have been assured by Mr. COLE, that Col. BURR is now in this city,—that he has been traveling for some weeks in various parts of the country for recreation and amusement, as every gentleman has a perfect right to do, and that neither our correspondent, nor any other parties at Saratoga or elsewhere, need give themselves any uneasiness whatever in regard to the Colonel's affairs. Mr. C. states that the Colonel is in good health and condition, and that he prefers enjoying himself for a season where he will not be subject to the excessive attentions of those, who suppose they understand his interests and wishes a good deal better than he does himself. We presume this explanation will be perfectly satisfactory to the parties concerned.

A New Crichton.

They have got a new author in England, or one whose name is comparatively new on this side of the Atlantic at least, who appears to be a kind of admirable Crichton, according to some of the English papers, though we must confess that we have read none of his productions which gave us a very exalted opinion of his genius; but then we may have read a good many things from his pen without knowing it, for it seems that he writes for all the English periodicals, from the Quarterly Reviews down to *Punch*. The name of this versatile author is SHIRLEY BROOKS, and the *Press* says of him, in reviewing one of his productions:

"To our list of slaver novelists must now be added the name of SHIRLEY BROOKS. Every one has, of course, heard of SHIRLEY BROOKS. Not to know him in the literary society of London is to argue oneself unknown. If report is to be believed, he writes for half, and the cleverest half, of the periodicals in London. No kind of writing comes amiss to his pen. He is as much at home in the *Quarterly* as in *Punch*. So accustomed are people to associate wit with his pen that it has been insinuated he is one of the writers in the *Press*; but this, of course, is a fable, and only shows the exaggerated opinion which people are apt to entertain of a man's capacity whose name is up in the world. But it is certain that most of those "goods things" which pass from mouth to mouth, with the currency attainable only by what is genuine, are the sparkles thrown from the mind of this most facile of writers and good-tempered of wits."

Freedom in Texas.

We have frequently mentioned the able and independent conduct of the German paper, the *Zeitung*, published at San Antonio, in Texas, and especially its bold and argumentative opposition to Slavery as fatal to the progress and growth of Texas. The following paragraph from the Austin *State Gazette* shows the freedom of discussion which there prevails, and the manner in which the arguments of the *Zeitung* are met:

"This Free-Soil organ has a column and a quarter dedicated to the *Gazette*. It is the first, and we trust the last time that we shall find this incendiary print upon our table. In Louisiana it *would come within the range of the statutes which* provide for imprisonment for life, or the infliction *of the penalty of death*, upon any person who shall 'publish or distribute' such works. He intimates that all the Germans in Texas are as bitterly opposed to negro Slavery as he is, and he has the impudence to defy us 'to strike at the root of the matter'—those are his words—'unless we stop the immigration of Germans.' It certainly becomes the Germans to disavow this organ. If we could believe his assertions to be true, we could not *allow a German to tread our soil*. This beautiful and lovely country, intended by its products of cotton to be the *home* of millions of our South-ern sons, and by its position and resources capable *of wielding the sceptre of political and commercial* power in the South, is too precious a heritage to be despoiled at this time by Abolitionists, and that incendiary hand, too, to come from foreigners to whom we have tendered the rights of American citizens! We hope to see the law of Louisiana reenacted in Texas and carried into execution."

Slippery Paths.

One of the first requisites of a street pavement is a secure foot-hold for horses, and this is just what Broadway lacks. It was in consequence of the smooth surface of the Russ pavement, which was rendered more slippery than usual by the rain, which converted the dust into slime, that Gen. HALL's horse fell on the Fourth, breaking his rider's leg in a shocking manner. We rarely walk two or three blocks in Broadway without seeing a horse down, and a storekeeper told us he had seen at one time, from his door, seven carriage horses lying on the pavement. The Russ pavement is smooth and durable, and so far is good, but it is too smooth to afford horses a foot-hold, and in wet weather it is too slippery for pedestrians.

The Tables Turned.

We publish in another column an account of a very disgraceful affair which recently occurred in St. Louis, where, it seems, they have a *Herald* that publishes scurrilous articles about people; and a *Mr. Bennett* having been improperly alluded to in the paper, he compelled the craven editor to publish a humble apology, and then took the editor out of the poor wretch by giving him a flogging with a cowhide. We have not much doubt that he deserved the punishment; but it sounds rather oddly to hear of the Editor of the *Herald* being cow-skinned by Mr. BENNETT,—as the boot has hitherto been on the other leg.

The Recorder and the Liquor Law.

"After the empaneling of the Grand Jury, the Recorder charged them upon the usual topics, and briefly alluded to the Prohibitory Liquor Law that would be in operation during the present month, and informed the members of the Grand Jury that it was their duty to inquire carefully into any cases which might be brought before them of violation of this law, and upon sufficient proof being adduced of guilt to warrant their finding bills of indictment against the accused, they were to do their duty fearless of consequence."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice that in your paper of Wednesday, you state that the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, instructed them that they *had no right or power to indict any persons for selling liquor in violation of the new Liquor Act*, thus making that act wholly inoperative. Now is it, Sir, that your report of what the Recorder said differs so materially from the report in the *Tribune*, which I have quoted above? Certain that either the TIMES or the *Tribune* must be in error respecting the actual expressions used by the Recorder, I referred to the *Herald* to set me right, but found that that paper was entirely ignorant that the Recorder had made any charge whatever, as not one syllable could be found in its columns respecting it. A SUBSCRIBER.

We have only to reply to our correspondent, that in our report of the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury, on the new Liquor Law, we gave his own words, *verbatim et literatim.*

☞ VESPASIAN ELLIS, in an oration delivered at Washington on the Fourth before a Know-Nothing Association, made the following statement:

"The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to be public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce!* There is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Romish hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent!* Let these facts be known to the American people, and the 'American reformation' will sweep from political power, in 1856, the aiders and abettors of the Romish hierarchy, with their followers and dependants, of all ranks and conditions."

Under these circumstances, would it not be well for Mr. ELLIS to submit some evidence of the truth of his startling assertions?

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 7.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.
PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
VESUVIUS AND VICINITY—A Letter from Dix Tinto.
LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS.
POLITICS IN ALABAMA—Correspondence.
AFFAIRS IN KANSAS—Correspondence.
CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE.
EDITORIALS—The Vienna Conference not a Failure. Local Platforms of the Know-Nothing Party. The Temperance Question. Land Grants and Warrants. All Sorts of Americans. The Great Topic. The Difference in the Wars of Civilized and Uncivilized Nations. Our Upas Trees. The News from Europe. Catching Recruits. The Measures at Hango. Lost Letters. The Retiring Commissioners: Robert Schuyler's Letter. Pennsylvania Know-Nothing Division.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 5½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our

SUPER SERING UNDERSHIRTS.

They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither burdensome nor expensive.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 158 Bowery.

SUMMER HATS—WEST END EMPORIUM.—Every description of Summer Hats and Caps, light, graceful, and elastic, suitable for every class of society. Call and examine their stock.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 until 8.—Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making pantaloons, vests, and coats, for sale at wholesale, made in a style of perfect excellence far superior to anything heretofore. These coats and vests are made throughout, except button holes, by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of business and clothing that has not been equaled in this city. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER'S Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run with ease and with very little exertion of the operator, and are now in use in many cases in preference to all other machines, which are liable to suits for infringements of valid patents. SINGERS' only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business insures them a wide patronage, and they have by them a reputation for reliable, and a propriety in dealing PERMANENTLY the one PRICE system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser says what *does not please him*. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would invite the attention of the public to call and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

SERINGS' PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the safes that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, the last, and, this is the first time, that the Locks received a medal at the *London World's Fair*, though the Locks were exhibited, and were universally admitted to be the best. The undersigned are the sole agents for the Persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Changeable Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Slip, Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HEADS!—LOOK OUT FOR the Knox on it! Have you been to KNOX'S new and elegant store, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.? He is selling the most elegant hat yet out. He has another store at No. 130 Broadway, which is immensely patronized by persons of taste.

BECKER'S MACCARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommended in all cases. Also, Farina, for sale in boxes of 25 pounds each, by BECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 301 Cherry-st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

BECKER'S FARINA.

This is all those wholesome and delicious food, but peculiarly in Summer, and for invalids, it is the best food, as it prevents prevent or are unprovided to sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by BECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 301 Cherry-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Sold and sold or applied, (in a private room,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as sold, and on his BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, so well known as an unfailing restorer of the Hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
for
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERIES AND TOYS,
No. 322 Broadway.

A WORD IN SEASON—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you will soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our popular establishment.

DEVLIN & TRIBOU, 59 and 61 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHAPUTA, SUSQUEHANNA, SARATOGA LIVE Mineral Water, so called from the great Indian chief, whose tribe used it as a medicine, is for sale by the undersigned, at the Depot, 416 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, and by Druggists generally. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Chemist, 416 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FEVER AND AGUE.

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Some not feel compelled to praise this remedy. Its power to subdue this scourge is astonishing. Read the testimony.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

No. 1.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of R. R. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1854.

ORAS D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will say claim the good you agreed to give me for my medicine did not come out, being sufficiently recommended by a perfect recovery. I had suffered from Fever and Ague, which hung on me for nearly three years. Your Pills performed a perfect cure; I have not the through a single month. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I had finally resorted. I shall recommend them with a perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Yours, truly,

R. R. COLEMAN.

No. 2.

Dr. Chas. Stevens, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., says, under date of Dec. 1, 1854: "The Pills I sent Deshler to my, have given general satisfaction."

Mr. J. W. Crawford, of Cumptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of Fever and Ague."

Rev. P. H. Jacob, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came daily to hand, and have effected wonders. Were well pleased of their power over Chills and Fever."

Agent—Feb. 3, 1855, he writes: "Your Pills have done wonderfully."

No. 3.

Mr. McMASTER, of the Freeman's Journal, says:

"Several intelligent persons among our acquaintance have of their own accord spoken to us in the greatest terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, from the use of Deshler's Pills. We were especially astonished at Deshler's remedy. A. C. Allen, one out of regard to Mr. Deshler, not directly or indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the Journal, whose pleasure of health expose them to the distressing and wasting ravages of this disease."

And again, Sept. 16, 1854—A friend of mine, a school teacher near this City, named McBride, says that your Pills cured him of Fever and Ague, with remarkable and unmistakable quickness.

J. A. MCMASTER, Ed.

No. 4.

Mr. B. L. CHARLES, Hopewell, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: "Dec. 1, 1854.—Your Pills are all you say, in your advertisement in the *Tribune*."

Mr. THOS. B. SARSAWAY, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I received, I used with great success."

J. T. BURDIC, Rev. Albany, N. Y., says: "Feb. 6, 1855. "Your medicine has given ample satisfaction in cases where it has been used to my knowledge."

WM. RUPP, Esq., New-Brunswick, N. J., says: "Having contracted the Chagres Fever while at the Isthmus last Winter, subject to occasional attacks of chills and fever was sure to follow the least exposure or exposure; but your Pills have prevented those attacks and restored my health. In short, with your Pills, I would be willing, if necessary, again to encounter the miasma of the Isthmus; while without them nothing would tempt me."

No. 5.

Rev. R. J. FRAZIER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following: C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: We the citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, with whom you were so well acquainted during your residence from any another patriotic feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify to virtues of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having made them in our families, we do of ourselves to use of them yearly, we can say, that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our health and health restored to their wonted and natural capacity. As we have no interest in the sale of your Pills, we do not hesitate to say that we do not know of a single case of Fever and Ague, in our vicinity, in which they have failed to cure. We do say, that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our health and health restored to their wonted and natural capacity. As we have no interest in the sale of your Pills, we do not hesitate to say that we do not know of a single case of Fever and Ague, in our vicinity, in which they have failed to cure. We do say, in our opinion, of our experience, and of a number of cases of Fever and Ague.

Rev. P. H. Jacob, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came daily to hand, and have effected wonders. Were well pleased of their power over Chills and Fever."

Agent—Feb. 3, 1855, he writes: "Your Pills have done wonderfully."

No. 6.

W. H. LEVISON, Esq., Editor of the New-York Freeman, adds the weight of his testimony, as follows, viz.:

FEVER AND AGUE.—We cheerfully avail ourselves of the opportunity of testifying to the merits of Mr. C. D. Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills (Agency No. 241 Broadway). We have for the last two years, having tried them in our own family with entire success, feeling grateful to be rid of the question the desire to communicate the intelligence to the public, would induce us to do so. We should be merely consulting our duty and good conscience in the discharging conscientious which we are impelled upon our Children, who are so frequently subject to Fever and Ague, take them without the symptoms of disease, so frequent and so justifiable with them when about to take medicine. We constantly recommend these Pills to those who may suffer from Chills and Fever as an unfailing cure, and one particularly convenient and agreeable.

No. 7.

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N. J., July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your Pills do the business up right, and we have none of chills than of the smaller of them.

C. D. DESHLER. JAMES COEY.

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N. J., June 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had a violent attack of ague in March last, when I commenced with your Anti-Periodic Pills, which relieved it immediately. Ask remedy for the ague in my own case, and that of others where I have recommended it, I have found them superior to any other medicines I have ever taken. Yours, respectfully,

C. H. DESHLER. ISRAEL D. CONDRIT.

No. 8.

HANOVER NECK, July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the Chills and Fever for nearly eighteen months, and being under the doctor's care without getting better, I got a box of your Pills which cured me immediately, and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also at once. My son then took them, and they cured him in a day. I now consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most rational remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited, as I have been.

I remain, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE H. JONES,
Of New-Jersey Annual Conference Methodist E. Church.

No. 13.

BEVERLEIGH, May 5, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: Your Pills are becoming more known, and prove to be a certain cure in the Ague, which is prevailing along this river among the laborers on the Railroad. Respectfully, SIMON RAY.

Again:

C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: Having tried one box of your Pills, and derived great benefit from it, I enclose two dollars, for which I want two boxes.

LEMUEL N. COVENDALE.

SUGAR DALE, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

No. 15.

WHERRYSBURG, Pa., April 30, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: Your Anti-Periodic Pills maintain their reputation well. Please send me another gross of them as soon as possible, for I am just out of them.

OBAD. STERRETT, M. D.

Again:

AUGUSTA, W., 1854.

DEAR SIR: The cases of Fever and Ague I have mentioned have been dead well in other and better cases, and I am heartily tired of the old plan of treatment. Please forward your Pills.

D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

MAY 16, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER, Esq.: I have used your medicine and am exceedingly pleased with its operation. I am gathering in all the old cases in the country, and as I am a young physician they will help me very much. With feelings of respect for the truth(illegible) of your claims, I remain yours truly,

D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

No. 16.

HANOVER NECK, July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the ague for nearly three months in 1853, and being unable to get rid of it, I purchased a box of your Pills, which cured me immediately, and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her at once. We have been well ever since. I deem them the best medicine for chills and fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

PISCATAWAY, July 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively five and seven years, were severely attacked with Chills and Fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Periodic Pills and the result was a perfect cure, in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me fifty or ten dollars. The two were perfectly cured for one dollar.

TIMOTHY WOOD.

To C. D. DESHLER.

No. 18.

COLUMBIA, Essex Co., Sept. 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: During the Summer of '53 my two daughters, aged 10 and 12, were attacked with fever and ague. After having been attended by a physician unsuccessfully, they were induced to remove to New-York and finally returned home well at the ague, at the cost of not more than a dozen of time, fifty dollars of money, and delicate health for a long time after wards.

This Spring, about the middle of May, the youngest daughter was again seized with the fever and ague. I was certainly impressed with your advertisement in the Newark *Daily*. I consulted to try your pills. We procured them of Mr. Van Buskirk, and they were taken according to the directions. My daughter was perfectly cured and has never had a return of the disease. The other was not benefited for not a second attack, and the pill cures said with further success. The health of both is restored to its full vigor.

A neighbor, Mr. Aaron Gearing, aged about 18 years, was very ill with the chills and fever. I got him a box, and he has not had a chill since commencing to use them. Then Mr. Samuel Gearing, another neighbor, was attacked. He was immediately cured, and enjoy better health than he had for some time. A lady from New-York, while on a visit to me, had a very severe attack, and your Anti-Periodic pills was instantly cured. In all these cases the chill was broken up by the first dose; and I cannot but conclude that your remedy is the most sure cure ever before the public.

To C. D. DESHLER. JAMES & CAMPSFIELD.

No. 19.

Cure of a Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Read the following, which is one among thousands of cures that have been effected, and certificates of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietors.

WEST FARMS, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 2, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: On the 15th June, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and almost from time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians during the time, but I was not benefited. I was in fact, losing ground, and was fast sinking under the disease, and was not expected to live. On the 5th of June, I received your pills, and after faithfully taking them for three weeks, I am convalescent, enjoying good health, and able to do my ordinary work. I am convinced, from my own case, that your Pills are a most valuable medicine, and I feel it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from them. I cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with the ague

Two Persons Drowned—Shocking Occurrence at a Mormon Baptism.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 5.

About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a party of Mormons, numbering probably about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenholt, crossed the river by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of [illegible], where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was indecent, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their linen, in the midst of the crowd, and upon the river bank.

The Elder led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of [illegible] and Front-streets, into the water and baptized him, according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this, the old man who was a good swimmer, struck out into the river for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which, destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named Alexander, aged about 23 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father.

Dragging hooks were obtained as soon as possible, and in about an hour's time both bodies were recovered. Coroner Foster, of Campbell County, held an inquest over the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The bodies were delivered over to a son and brother, who were present at the holding of the inquest.

News from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 5.

Yesterday evening the steamer *New Lucy* arrived at this port from the Missouri River. Among her passengers was Mr. Neville Brunette, a French mountain trader, and one of the partners in the house of Brunette & Co., who reports himself but thirty-two days from Fort Laramie. He states that trouble with the Indians existed only in the imagination of the Department at Washington and the officers and soldiers of the new regiments. The Indians are extremely kind and very anxious for peace. They are much alarmed at the punishment which they learn is in store for them. Mr. B. left the Fort on the 27th. He met the various trains that have started from our frontier, above and this side of Fort Kearney, all getting along well, and the men in fine spirits. His company consisted of ten men, two ladies, two children and eight wagons. They were delayed one day at Fort Kearney by a drove of buffaloes which consisted of many thousands. In addition the St. Joseph *Gazette* of the 27th ult., says: "We had the pleasure of a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Kinkead, of the firm of Livingston & Kinkead, Salt Lake City, to whom we are indebted for the following information, which he assures us is entirely reliable: Major Rose, ex-Sub Indian Agent, Dr. Bidell, Elders Haight, Kay and others, arrived at Fort Leavenworth and Atchison a few days since. They left Great Salt Lake City on the 5th of May, and report no news of interest from that place. The United States troops under Col. Steptoe, had started for California, via the Humboldt River. On the road they saw no Indians except a village of Sioux at Ash Hollow, who said they wanted to make peace. Kern and party they met about one hundred miles this side of Fort Laramie, and Nave & McCord's train on the South Platte. The emigrants were all getting along and the grass fine. From these brief items it will be seen that the rumors of Indian depredations have been entirely without foundation. No outrages have been committed and no probability of any. This news will give great relief to many anxious persons."

Department News.

From the Union.

Modification of the Tariff at Cape Verde Islands.—Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, dated June 5, 1855, and received July 4:

"I have the honor to inform you that, by an act of the Portuguese Government, the following articles are made free of duties in American bottoms when imported into these islands: 'Corn, corn meal, beans and rice.'"

Contract Awarded.—The contract for furnishing stationery for the use of the Treasury Department for the current fiscal year has been awarded to Messrs. McGrenor & Baker, of New-York.

The African Squadron.—The United States sloop-of-war *Marion* was at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, on the 5th of June. As the United States brig *Dolphin* sailed from Norfolk on the 6th of May to relieve the *Marion*, the latter may be expected at Boston in the course of two or three weeks.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A Contribution Sermon in aid of the American Widows' Relief Association—will be given SABBATH EVENING, July 15, by Rev. Daniel Mc L. Quackenbush, of Fishkill, in the Dutch Reformed Church, [illegible].

Owing to the great distress existing in many families, the Trustees respectfully ask ministers generally to notice this appointment, and that the friends of the poor Widow and Orphan will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear a talented Preacher, and add a mite toward the relief of suffering humanity.

President—JOHN P. TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel. *Treasurer*—THOMAS McELRATH, Nassau Bank. *Secretary*—SOLON ROBINSON, No. 116 Greene-st.

Board of Trustees of the Association—Thomas McElrath, Nassau Bank, or No. 17 Spruce-st.; Frederick Cook, No. 5 College-place; Wm. H. Seymour, Irving House; John S. Roberts, No. 25 [illegible]; Wm. D. Murphy, No. [illegible]; Solon Robinson, No. 116 Greene-st.; Lambert Suydam, No. 132 Waverley-place; Stephen Cutter, No. [illegible]; John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel; Charles L. Frost, No. [illegible] Clinton-place; George W. Browne, No. [illegible]; William Fradlow, No. [illegible]; James B. Colgate, No. [illegible]; Joseph Curtis, No. [illegible] Lexington-av.; C. Dinsmore, No. [illegible] 8th-av.; Wm. B. Allen, No. [illegible].

Donations of money or clothing much needed, and will be gratefully received at the Secretary's Office, No. 116 Greene-st.

Mulberry M. E. Church.—The Corner-Stone of the new Church edifice to be erected on 35th-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., will be laid on THURSDAY next, (12th) at 4 o'clock P. M. Bishop James and others will officiate. Further notice hereafter. Services TO-MORROW as usual at Continental Hall, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Rev. Charles Spear—Will preach in the F. M. Church, Atlantic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A collection will be taken up after each service to assist the Trustees to meet their expenses, and the teachers and children of the Sabbath School will hold an exhibition on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, for the same purpose.

Reformed Dutch Church—On 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. (Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh's.) The tenth of the series of Discourses to the Young will be delivered by Rev. [illegible], TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*The Self Denial Practiced by, and the Reward Promised to the Twelve.* Matthew, xix chap., 27 and 28 ver.

The Christian Standard of Morality—A sermon on this topic, with special reference to the late double suicide, in Brooklyn, and the circumstances connected therewith, will be preached in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, by the Pastor, J. H. Perry, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, on *The Christian invited by the Saviour to sup with Him*—preparatory to the Communion of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, on *Christ exhibiting the Scriptures.*

Margaret L. Bishop will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 [illegible]. Subject—*Body, Soul and Spirit in their relations to Life Eternal; and The Glory of the Church in the Latter Day.* Seats Free. Public invited.

United Protestant Church—A Missionary Sermon may be expected in Union Hall, No. 1,120 Broadway, bet. 25th and 26th sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sabbath,) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. W. B. Gordon. Subject—*The Glory of God seen in the History of Missions.*

Ordination.—The religious services connected with the Ordination of Rev. W. C. Richards to the work of the Christian Ministry will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of 2d av. and 10th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, North Sixth-st., near Fifth-st., Williamsburgh—Rev. Dr. Finlay, Pastor.—Public Worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Evening Discourse—*Reason and the Intermediate State.*

The Second Religious Service on the SABBATH in the Reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City, will be held at 5 o'clock P. M. instead of the usual Sabbath evening Service, during the months of July and August.

Duane-street Methodist Church, (near Hudson-street.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, July 8, by Rev. [illegible], at 10½ A. M., and at 7½. Evening Sermon at [illegible] P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

Laight-street Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Westcott. Subject—*The Women of the Bible.*

Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, will preach at the Universalist Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW FORENOON, at the usual hour.

Signs of the Times.—The Messenger of Christ will preach TO-MORROW, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Fulfilment of Prophecy in the great events of the Present Day.*

Spiritualism in Brooklyn.—Doctor J. R. Orton will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Public Conference EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

[illegible] Congregational Church, in [illegible]—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON at 3½, by the Pastor, Rev. Jonathan Crane.

The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, [illegible], corner of Clinton-[illegible]. Preacher, Rev. Geo. Bush.

[illegible] Presbyterian Church, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at [illegible] P. M., by Rev. G. B. Pitnamson.

A Social Conference Meeting for [illegible] every LORD'S DAY, at No. 29 [illegible], at 3 o'clock.

The Discussion between Prof. W. Mattison and [illegible], on the [illegible], is now issued in pamphlet. Those who desire to see the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to the commencement, progress and conclusion of that discussion will find it in this pamphlet. For sale at *Bible Examiner* Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Price 10 cents.

Unitarian Society, Williamsburgh.—Rev. Samuel Osgood, pastor of the "Church of the Messiah," in this City, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, in Truman's Academy, No. 38 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome. Rev. Dr. Sawyer, pastor. Services every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject—for to-morrow evening's lecture—*Divine Justice.*

Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The usual services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) will be at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Abernethy's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA REMEDY—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No. 12 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

WM. B. DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Pure only circulates, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD as DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 1, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Heyman's Dyspepsia Elixir—A speedy and infallible remedy for Dyspepsia in all cases. The extraordinary effect this Elixir has in reanimating and invigorating the dormant energies of the system, by stimulating and strengthening the digestive organs, thereby causing a regular and healthy action of the bowels, allaying those feverish and unpleasant sensations so enervating to the constitution and depressing to the mind, would appear almost incredible, were it not proved by many astonishing and rapid cures of long standing and obstinate cases—the facts and particulars of which are certified to by persons of undoubted truth and respectability, who, in gratitude for the speedy relief afforded them, have furnished their address, and if called upon, will convince all of the wonderful efficacy of this invaluable medicine. Reference may be had to Mr. Leonard Gosling, No. 366 Broadway; Mr. Thomas Spink, No. 345 Broadway; Mr. H. P. Whitney, No. 38 Nassau-st.; Mr. A. P. Carman, D. D. S., No. 203 Bleecker-st.; Mr. W. D. Callahan, No. 24 Carmine-st.; Mrs. Arabella A. Dekstater, No. 5 Cornelia-st.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William. Sold also by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY," corner Carroll and Columbia sts., BROOKLYN, July 6, 1855.

[illegible] Baldwin, Esq. having kindly granted permission, we shall exhibit specimens of our Artificial Stone in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after Monday next and furnish the public with a circular containing full information concerning the same.

THE AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL STONE CO.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or Country, by two highly respectable young women, (Protestants,) one an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other is Scotch, and would take a place as chambermaid or nurse. Can do general housework if required. They are both good servants. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and has lived four years in her last place, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No. 238 West 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl from North Germany, in a small private family. She is a good cook, and understands general housework. Address No. 136 Henry-st., five stairs up, fourth door.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing department Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A superior French lady's maid now at the Institution.

CLERK WANTED—An experienced entry clerk, one who is thoroughly acquainted with his business. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

COPYIST WANTED—In a law office, a copyist who engrosses handsomely. Address Box No. 1,309 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms.

AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—To go in the country, must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 207 4th-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

EMPLOYMENT.—BROOKLYN FAMILY AND SERVANTS' INDUSTRIAL AND PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, No. 296 Fulton-st., under the approval of His Honor Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens. This Institute invites employers and domestics to come and inspect our arrangements for their mutual benefit, on a plan never reached by any Society in America. Sewing is provided for females to pay for board while remaining in the Institute for a situation, and all they earn handed them. It awards Silver Medals to all who remain blameless in their situations for a year. A Newspaper is issued, styled *The Domestic Guide and Family Intelligencer*. Wanted—Six hat finishers and eight female trimmers—constant work. Twenty well-recommended females can have situations at once. An American boy, 15 years old, wanted. A subscription list is opened for signatures of the benevolent, willing to aid in getting up a home for the aged and infirm domestics.

Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent.

F. BROWNE, General Agent.

TO TEACHERS.—PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a Boys' Boarding School, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality within 20 miles of the City of New-York. The school is now in a flourishing condition, there being now in attendance above 20 boarding pupils. The present Principal retires on account of ill health. To a man qualified for the position and who has a capital of from $1,500 to $2,000 a rare chance is offered to engage in a paying business. Address P. D. V. S., No. 733 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, New-York City.

INFORMATION WANTED—With regard to ROBERT SAMUEL HOGGINS, formerly of Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Trimmer & Hoggins, of No. 166 Wall-st., whether he be dead or alive. To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Hoggins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A GENTLEMAN OF FINISHED EDUCATION, who has occupied the chair of moral philosophy and belles lettres in one of our best colleges, wishes a situation as teacher in a private family, or in some established seminary. Address WHITBY, care of B. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework in a small private family. One who can come well recommended from her last place, may apply at No. 250 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale hardware store; a boy about fifteen years of age, one who resides with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 4,610 Post-Office, in his handwriting, [illegible].

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED—Must thoroughly understand her business and have a first-rate character from her last place. Apply at No. 141 2d-av.

25 TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—Inquire between 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Bowery.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES produced in six weeks' time by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. Try it. $1 a bottle; [illegible] bottles, containing eight of the small ones, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best article for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 82 Beekman-st.

A. B. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. [illegible], Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Pleasant board can be obtained for two or three small families in a beautiful country town, fifty miles from the City. The location is one of the best in the country, and considered one of the healthiest. Those wishing to spend a few weeks in the country cannot find a more desirable place. For particulars, address immediately BURR, at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED—In a private family in the country, 4 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ from Bergen Point, in New-Jersey. Communication cheap and constant. For further particulars apply to J. H. V., No. 22 West-st., from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, or to O. H. CROSBY, No. 56 William-st.

BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—Can be obtained by two or three gentlemen with a private family, in a very eligible residence on New-York Island, and on moderate terms. Address F. W., at this office, giving name and residence, and dining time for an interview.

BOARD WANTED—For a few weeks, in a pleasant country place, 25 to 50 miles from the City, by a gentleman, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. Address B., Times Office, stating price per week or month.

ABINGDON-SQUARE—Pleasant rooms, with full or partial board for two or three persons, in a small quiet family at No. 3 Abingdon-square (on Bleecker, next to corner of Bank-st.). Terms very moderate. Apply at the House, or at the store No. 456 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

DRY GOODS.

The
GREATEST BARGAINS
In
MANTILLAS!
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRESS GOODS,
Will be found at
LYONS & JONES',
No. 317 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACÉ SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depôt, No. 343 Broadway.

SUMMER FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just received another importation of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, manufactured at Lyons, expressly for her, of a very light coutille, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset. Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting, her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines—A good assortment and warranted of the best quality. E. H. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chinese sewing silks, Troy Woolen Co.'s sattinets, and Bronx Tape Co.'s stay bindings, No. 24 Beaver-st.

CLEARING OUT SUMMER GOODS.—TRACY IRWIN & CO. offer for sale cheap, the balance of their stock of Barnsley white and fancy Linen Drills, white and fancy Marseilles Vestings, and brown and white French and Irish Linens and Linen Drills. Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

SELLING OFF, AT LESS THAN COST, my large stock of Dresstrimming Ribbons and Millinery Goods. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—Stolen from the store of the subscriber, Saturday night last, eighteen pieces black doeskins, for the recovery of which one hundred dollars will be given, and one hundred dollars additional for the detection and conviction of the thief. For description of goods and particulars of robbery, apply to

MILLARD WOOD & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

LOST.—The person who took through mistake a small parcel from the Myrtle-av. cars when at the Fulton Ferry, will confer a favor by leaving it at LOSSING & BARRETT'S, No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York. It is an unfinished engraving, useless to any one but the owner.

LOST.—A manuscript map of part of Newfoundland, of no value to any one but the owner. Whoever will deliver the same at the office of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will be liberally rewarded.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR, OCULISTS AND AURISTS, No. 732 Broadway.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	28
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	65
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $200
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	135 to 200
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 65
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	55 to 95
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	15 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 25

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT, "PREMIUM WINE,"

From Messieurs RUINART, PERE ET FILS, RHEIMS. An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship *Helvetia*, in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.

WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No. 46 Front-st.

W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXVIII.

So soon as e'er the proscrib'd week had ended,
Young Blackstone, with a beating, anxious heart,
Flew, on the wings of love, to his intended;
Scarce swifter flies through air the feathered dart.
Then Blackstone's footsteps, when his pace he mended;
The house he entered; ah! what made him start!
Start backward, like Macbeth, from Banquo's ghost—
Could one week's sickness thus have changed his host?

It is now becoming evident that Miss Julia had prepared a grand surprise for her lover. She had doubtless removed her Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, Chaps, Chafes, Ringworm, &c., through the agency of GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap. Her superfluous hair, too, she had probably uprooted with Gouraud's *Poudres Subtiles*; and the sequel will no doubt show that she had colored her red hair a beautiful black, through the instrumentality of GOURAUD'S *Liquid Hair Dye*. If her pale cheeks wore a rich carnation hue, it was undoubtedly produced by GOURAUD'S brilliant *Liquid Rouge*. The genuine preparations of Dr. F. GOURAUD can be obtained at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF CITRONELLA ROSE—All classes, and all countries, appear to be HARRISON'S debt, and they his customers. Ceylon yields her spicy Citronella Rose, and he gathers its perfume of Oriental sweetness, and presents it in a captive order to delight and beguile America's sons and her daughters. Dealers can buy it at wholesale of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., and customers at retail at [illegible] CHILSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER removes the dandruff, promotes the growth of the root, which prevents hair from falling, and secures a new growth of hair on the bald head.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Pearl-st., Franklin-square, publish THIS DAY:

I.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES. LETTERS TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-YORK. By KIRWAN. Revised and enlarged. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

"Dr. Murray's style is always lively, often picturesque, and flowing with deep religious emotion. Firm and decided in his convictions, he never takes from their sharp edge by clothing them in soft language. His cuts against the Roman Catholic[illegible] and the means that resemble one of the iconoclastic appeals of John Knox. He is an ardent friend, an uncompromising opponent. No one can go to sleep over his pages. When they do not actually thunder and lighten, they send forth crackling sparks, showing an atmosphere surcharged with electric currents."

II.

COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

Parts I and II.

A Dictionary of Practical Medicine: comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to the Sex, and to the different epochs of Life; with numerous prescriptions for the Medicines recommended. A Classification of Diseases according to Pathological Principles; a copious Bibliography, and an Appendix of approved Formulæ. The whole forming a Library of Pathology and Practical Medicine, and a Digest of Medical Literature. By JAMES COPLAND, M. D., F. R. S. Edited with notes and large additions, by CHAS. A. LEE, M. D. To be completed in 3 large 8vo. volumes. Vols. I. and II. now ready, $5 per Volume; Sheep extra, $5 50 per Volume.

From the British and Foreign Medical Review.

An encyclopedia embracing the whole range of medical science. Dr. Copland, by his individual effort, sustained by the force of great learning and extensive experience, has succeeded in the production of a work unequaled by the labor of many. It has been pronounced by critics, both in England and America, to be altogether unrivalled in medical literature. The indefatigable compiler has devoted over twenty years of arduous labor to his subjects, collating the experience and authorities of the leading European practitioners and medical writers of the age; and in this American republication are incorporated those of our own country. The information amassed in these volumes, is literally enormous; the whole of the materials have been most carefully selected, patiently studied, valued, winnowed, digested, elaborated and arranged into compact and simple forms; easily accessible, and readily available. It is not easy to point out, in the whole range of medical literature, any work by a single hand so much calculated to excite admiration of the industry and talents of the author.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

I.

HILLIARD'S SPEECHES.

Speeches and Addresses. By HENRY W. HILLIARD. 8vo. muslin, $1 75.

II.

CONSTANCE HERBERT.

A Novel. By GERALDINE E. JEWSBURY, author of "Marian Withers," "Zoe," "The Adopted Child," &c. 8vo. paper, 37½c.

III.

MOUNTAINS AND MOLEHILLS:

Or, Recollections of a Burnt Journal. By FRANK MARRYAT. With numerous Illustrations by the Author. 12mo. muslin, $1 25.

IV.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The History of Napoleon Bonaparte. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Maps, Wood-cuts, and Portraits on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo., muslin, $5; sheep extra, $5 50; half calf, $7.

V.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA.

By M. F. MAURY, LL.D., Lieut. U. S. Navy. With Wood-cuts and Charts. A new edition, 8vo., muslin, $1 25.

VI.

BANCROFT'S MISCELLANIES.

Literary and Historical Miscellanies. By GEORGE BANCROFT. 8vo., Muslin, $3; Half Calf, $3 50.

VII.

HUC'S TRAVELS.

A Journey through the Chinese Empire. By M. HUC, author of "Recollections of a Journey through Tartary and Thibet." With a new and beautiful Map. 2 vols. 12mo. Muslin $2.

VIII.

HISTORY FOR BOYS;

Or, Annals of the Nations of Modern Europe. By JOHN G. EDGAR, author of "The Boyhood of Great Men," and "The Footprints of Famous Men." With Illustrations. 16mo., Muslin, 60 cents.

IX.

LE CURE MANQUE;

Or, Social and Religious Customs in France. By EUGENE DE COURCILLON. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

X.

TRICOLORED SKETCHES IN PARIS,

During the Years 1851-2-3. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo., Muslin, $1 25.

NEW LAW BOOK.

HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.

By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.

For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

A FORTHCOMING BOOK OF MARK.

WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED:

MARY LYNDON;

OR, REVELATIONS OF A LIFE.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In one duodecimo vol., neatly bound in cloth. Price, $1.

From a Review in Norton's Literary Gazette.

We have received an early copy of this work, which is now in press and will shortly be published. For this book we hesitate not to predict an unusual success. The volume is a powerful production, and will create an excitement in literary circles.

From the New-York Times.

Its worth is so large, its original features and individuality of character are so striking, that we expect to hear it laughed at and loved, admired and abused more than any work published for many seasons. The book is not one which will be read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. It will do somewhat toward moulding the career of thinking men and women in the next generation. This is not slight, as it is not undeserved praise.

From the Home Journal.

It is destined to make a powerful impression, and create a profound sensation. The story is one of great interest—the subject woman's wrongs. The characters and incidents are drawn from real life, and are depicted with a power of delineation of the most vivid intenseness.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Orders should be forwarded without delay to secure a prompt supply. This work will not be sent without special orders.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF THE DAY.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,

Have just published,

THE ENGLISH ORPHANS,

OR, A HOME IN THE NEW WORLD.

By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES.

1 vol. 12mo., paper covers 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

From the Buffalo Express.

The plot of the "English Orphans" is natural and ingenious, the characters introduced are actualities; the story, as a story, is exceedingly well narrated, and the moral which it enforces is virtuous and practical. Many passages are intensely pathetic and will bring tears as plentiful as rain, others are irresistibly witty; and others, still, are as plain and weighty as the sermon of a poor curate. The book flashes with life—life in fashionable society, life in the chains of poverty, life in misery, life at the bridal and life beside the dead. To many, this volume will be a mirror, in which they will see their errors re-reflected; to many it will be an inspiration leading them into sturdier endeavors and richer guerdons. To all it will form a treasure and a pleasure. We have looked in vain to discover any points of similarity between this and the previous publication of our authoress. This shows she possesses an original as well as fruitful mind, and demonstrates her genius. We hope Mrs. Holmes will keep on writing. It is her destiny; and if she always succeeds as well as heretofore and now, she has a pleasant and an honorable future in store.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; OR, LIFE IN KENTUCKY. By MARY J. HOLMES. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, price $1.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

STAR PAPERS.

The St. Louis *Evening News* says:

"We commend this volume as one of substantial value and sure to prove a good provoker of wakefulness these Midsummer days."

Single copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,

No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED!

MY CONFESSION;

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE,

AND OTHER TALES.

The plan of "My Confession" is powerfully conceived and delineated in so clear and open a style of expression that all its critics are ringing the changes on the word "refreshing." It is eminently a book for authors, artists, and poets, as it is full of rich, suggestive pictures, striking descriptions and original imagery. Indeed, the great characteristic of "My Confession" is the nourishment of imagination. All lovers of art should get a copy, though even a child may read it with profit. It is both captivating, thrilling and instructive. The Press unites in praise of "My Confession." One vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York.

And for sale by all booksellers.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN JULY.

MEMOIRS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT, AND HIS TIMES.

BY A JOURNALIST.

In one 12mo. vol. of 500 pages, with a fine Steel Portrait, from an original drawing. Price $1 25.

Orders should be sent without delay, in order to secure a prompt supply on the day of publication. This work will not be sent without special orders.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Subscription books with specimen pages and canvassing circulars for agents and carriers will be furnished on application to the publishers. Subscribers' copies will be delivered in advance of publication.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW BOOK.

STAR PAPERS,

Is "going round doing good." The *Knickerbocker Magazine* says of it:

"We cannot help calling the reader's attention to 'Death in the Country,' 'Snow Storm Traveling,' 'New-England Graveyards,' and 'Trouting.' A 'lunch' from these will impart the appetite of an anaconda for the entire book."

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,

No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY FOR JULY.

CONTENTS:

Cases of Anomalous Development of Tubercle, (two wood cuts,) by H. J. Bowditch, M. D.

Selections from Favorite Prescriptions by living American Practitioners, by Horace Green, M. D., &c.

Note on the Sale of the Terrapin, by Charles E. Wetherell, Ph. D., M. D.

A full account of the late Reports of the Committee of the Academy of Medicine on Injections of the Lungs, with editorial comments. Published by

E. P. ALLEN, No. 9 Spruce-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OPINIONS OF WITNESSES IN FAVOR OF THE NEW NOVEL ON FASHIONABLE RELIGION.

WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

The author above what all must acknowledge to be unusually hurtful and consumable truth, but which, had it been uttered from a pulpit, would have emptied a church, and stirred a host of wasps about a minister's ears. I am, therefore, but rejoice that a medium has been found for bringing such truth before men.—*Rev. John Weyland, Roxbury, Mass.*

"* * * I look upon it as one of the most remarkable books of the present century. The writer wields a most vigorous pen, dealing, right and left, the most trenchant blows at more fashionable religion, which he calls the 'religion of society.' He shows no mercy to those—and there are too many of them—who join the church, and patronize religion, simply because it pays. For caustic satire, keen mother-wit and manly good sense, developed in a tale of thrilling and absorbing interest, I know not where to find the equal of this book.—*Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.*

For sale by Booksellers everywhere. Price $1 25 a copy.

GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.

MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:

SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE; AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

SEBASTOPOL.

FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square,

Have just republished from the English and French public documents a splendid

MAP OF SEBASTOPOL,

BY CHANDLER.

Showing the position of the Redan and Malakoff towers, at which the British lost 4,000 men. The Map is the only reliable one published, giving the range of all guns, the number mounted on each tower, &c.

$15 per hundred. Price 25c.

Agents please send in your orders.

A new edition of MORMON just published.

DOESTICKS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

An elegant 12mo. volume, profusely illustrated. $1.

For sale by all Booksellers.

EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher,

No. 29 Beekman-st.

Sample copies sent post-paid on receipt of $1.

"We admire it more than we can well express." So says the New-York *Evangelist* of

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

STAR PAPERS.

And the *Congregationalist* says:

"No Summer packet should be empty of it."

Those who want a good book for Summer reading cannot do better than to get this beautiful volume. Price, $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,

No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT PAIXHAN OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

CONE CUT CORNERS; THE EXPERIENCES OF A CONSERVATIVE FAMILY IN FANATICAL TIMES. By BENAULEY.

456 pp. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 25.

The announcement that a Book is a Temperance Tale, so far from exciting interest in it, tends rather to the reverse, preventing sensible readers from desiring any further acquaintance with it. This state of things arises, perhaps, from the fact that so many flat, insipid Temperance Tales have been published. Authors and publishers have seemed to think the subject itself possessed of so much interest that it was quite unnecessary the book should have any. Practically, at least, this has seemed to be so. Not so, however, in "Cone Cut Corners." This is a Temperance Tale, in one sense, if it is one; but a Temperance Tale of a different order. It is a book of real substance; a book which was worthy of being published; and this is vastly more than can be said of nine-tenths of the latter productions of the press. "Cone Cut Corners" is pronounced by one of the leading Anti-Maine Law journals of the Metropolis, "The Great Paixhan of the Temperance Cause," while the Boston *Post* styles it "a sort of Uncle Tom for the friends of Temperance." Notices of this book are coming in from all [illegible], from some of which we shall copy from time to time. To-day we give a single extract from the Boston *Post*, a paper whose sparkling wit, excellent judgment and genial humor are famous all over the land, and whose editor can appreciate these qualities in the writings of another, whether he be a political partisan or antagonist:

From the Boston Post.

"Those of our readers who like sly and sharp, but genial humor, will not regret taking up 'Cone Cut Corners.' It is a book of a thousand—best, perhaps, of a million—considered as an American work. It is very nicely written. Indeed, speaking generally, it has but one fault, and even this is not a fault, as far as readers are concerned. The book is a palpable, pervading, undeniable imitation of Dickens, and this fact, hurtful to the reputation of the author, may be an attraction to the purchaser. Dickens himself, if acquainted with the ins and outs of Connecticut life, could never have produced anything better than some of the characters and descriptions of 'Cone Cut Corners.' If anybody be rash enough to deny that Dickens himself might have written the book, as far as style, turn of thought and general humor are concerned, we advise him to read 'Cold Night,' at the beginning of the tale, or any three consecutive pages are the end of it; but there is no mistake, 'Cone Cut Corners' is as much Dickens as if Dickens himself had written it, saving that it has little of the pathetic. But imitator or no imitator, the writer, whoever he is, has original fun, humor, satire and knowledge of human nature within him. * * * 'Cone Cut Corners,' (start not, ye'old sons of Boston!) is written in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. But the book is not a mere temperance tale. No; the author knew too much to make it any such trash. Its 'temperance' does not form the staple by any means. It is introduced slyly and naturally, and its passages bear no greater proportion to the entire work than drinking or drunkenness to society at large. 'Now you see it, and now you don't,' as the man calls out with the pea and the thimbles. And in advocating a prohibitory law, also, the volume in hand reminds one of Dickens. He brings in temperance as Dickens introduces 'Do-the-Boys Hall,' the schools, pauperism, and the Court of Chancery, without offence, and with great effect. In fact, as we said before the book might have been written by Dickens, and if we were to allow the latter but the self-same characters, we doubt whether he would have written it better." * * * "We advise our readers to look at 'Cone Cut Corners;' they will be sure to like it. A very noticeable feature is its very ingenious and well executed illustrations, that are fully equal to the text imported."

To any one remitting us $1 25, a copy of CONE CUT CORNERS will be sent by mail post-paid. For sale by booksellers generally. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,

jy7-2t No. 23 Park Row, New-York.

A BOOK FULL OF STARTLING DISCLOSURES NOW READY.

FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.

A Narrative of many years' personal Experience.

BY THE WIFE OF A MORMON ELDER,

Recently from Utah.

One large 12mo. volume, with a view of Salt Lake City. Price One Dollar.

There is no subject of the day, that is attracting more attention, than the rapid increase and rising power of the Mormons in Utah. What will be their ultimate destiny is as yet an unsolved problem. From every people and nation, vessel after vessel is landing them on our shores in countless numbers. This narrative, therefore, is the most opportune, giving as it does, an insight into the domestic habits and customs of that wonderful people. As will be observed by the contents, the book is a full disclosure of the experience and sufferings endured by females in the Mormon country, and the reader is carried along by the narrative, with absorbing interest from the beginning to the end.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,

No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Copies sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of price.

SPEAKING OF

STAR PAPERS

Putnam's Magazine says:

"These 'Papers' are highly honorable to Mr. Beecher's sympathies, to the goodness of his heart, and the integrity of his mind. He scampers over hill and meadow; he revels among trees; he luxuriates in flowers; he goes into ecstasies over brooks; and he is lifted up to the seventh heaven by a sunset."

The above book by Henry Ward Beecher is a great help to the enjoyment of Summer vacations, and may be had of any bookseller for $1 25.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY!

OR

DO YOU REMAIN IN TOWN!

The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo.	$1 25
Hammond's Country Margins and Summer Rambles	1 00
Hammond's Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams	1 00
My Confession; the Story of a Woman's Life	[illegible]
Mr. Noe's Long Look Ahead	[illegible]
Miss Chesebro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter	[illegible]
Bell Smith Abroad, illustrated	[illegible]
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
Hermit's Dell, from the Diary of a Penciller	1 00
Mr. Wikoff's My Courtship and its Consequences	1 25
The Newsboy. By Mrs. Oakes Smith	1 25
Jack Downing's Way Down East	1 00

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY,

"THE OLD FARM-HOUSE."

By Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING.

Illustrated with fine Engravings, by Van Ingen, from Designs by White. 450 pages, 12mo. Extra muslin gilt $1 25.

The above work is a beautiful domestic story of deep interest. The good and evil characters, the charming views of country life, the follies of a fashionable city life, and all the varied topics brought upon the scene of this story described in the happiest manner.

A copy will be sent to any part of the Union free, on receipt of the price.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher,

No. 30 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

BOOKSELLERS, NEWS-VENDERS AND OTHERS—Can procure through us everything required in their business, at prices that always suit, and in time to satisfy the fastest. We pack and forward to any part of the Union, Books, Papers, Magazines, Maps, Music, Fashions, Pictures, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, in fact EVERYTHING ordered. Refer to the publishers of this paper.

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY,

No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York.

Agents for Booksellers, Newsmen, &c.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY—is a little ahead of any previous number of this favorite illustrated journal. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st., is the New-York agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICA'S TO THE RESCUE.

THE PAPAL CONSPIRACY EXPOSED, AND PROTESTANTISM DEFENDED, IN THE LIGHT OF REASON, HISTORY, AND SCRIPTURE.

BY EDWARD BEECHER, D. D.

Finely Illustrated with Engravings.

With an Appendix containing a reply to the speech of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, in Congress, in support of Romanism. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1 25, on the receipt of which amount it will be sent to any Post-Office address post-paid.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

We say to every Protestant in the land, "Get, and thoroughly read this book." It is a volume of truth and light.

From the New-York Observer.

This masterly work is truly opportune. It is a work for the times, and should be widely circulated and studied by all who desire our political and religious liberties well preserved.

From the Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth.

No work could be more timely than this, for a thorough exposure of the arrogant claims of the Romish hierarchy, and showing the true character of the Papal Church in its relations to human rights.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.

It's a work that should be read and pondered by every American, whether he be a plain man or not.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

We have in this volume one of the most searching and thorough expositions of Romanism which has ever been published.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.

It is, beyond all comparison, the ablest Anti-Popery work ever published in America.

From the Watchman and Reflector, Boston.

Scarcely cannot successfully assail positions which are so deep laid in fact and sound reasoning.

From the Hartford Journal.

The friendly considerations he presents to American Protestants and freemen, will receive consideration from our countrymen.

From the Independent.

This book ought to be circulated by hundreds of thousands of copies, and to be read by the millions of our countrymen.

From the New-York Daily Times.

Those who wish to see the strongest arguments against Popery arrayed by a master hand, and to see that the most unlearned may appreciate them, will prize it highly.

From the New-York Evangelist.

For popular information we can hardly refer to a history of Popery in a single volume more comprehensive, thorough and true.

From the New-York Express.

Its extensive circulation would greatly advance the present struggle of American principles.

10,000 agents wanted to sell the above work. Liberal terms will be given.

M. W. DODD, Publisher, New-York.

NEW BOOKS

For those who are going into the country.

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE. By Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING. A Domestic Novel of great beauty. Illustrated. Price $1 25.

OUR FIRST FAMILIES. A Novel of Philadelphia Society, of great power. Price $1 25.

DOESTICKS—WHAT HE SAYS. Illustrated. Price $1.

FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS. By the Wife of a Member. Price $1 25.

NEW-YORK NAKED. By G. G. FOSTER. Price 25 cents. Under this quaint title, men and things in the great metropolis are exposed upon in this author's inimitable style.

THE BROOKS AND HUGHES CONTROVERSY. With all the Letters omitted in the Archbishop's edition. Price 25 cents.

IN PRESS.

THE HUNTER'S FEAST. By MAYNE REID, author of "Rifle Rangers," "Scalp Hunters," &c.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,

Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

A Thrilling Tale of the Revolution.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

GLANMORE;

OR, THE BANDITS OF SARATOGA.

A Romance of the Revolution.

BY PARK CLINTON, ESQ.

Price Twenty-five Cents.

"This thrilling tale is one of frontier life immediately preceding the Revolution—a period fertile for the display of stirring incidents and peculiarities of American life and habits, now fast disappearing before the onward march of taste and progress.

"The story is one of more than ordinary interest, and in the whole course of its development the skill of the author triumphs over difficulties, and successfully accomplishes his purpose."

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,

No. 222 Broadway, and for sale by all Booksellers.

CONTENTS OF THE CRITIC—No. 4.—EDITORIAL.—Blunderheads and Dunderheads. Fernando Wood, Esq. Where shall I go? "Dick Fuscus" and his [illegible] a pleated new Daily Paper. "The New-York Mercury," Three-Center and Rot-Gut Advocate. "Dick" trying to be Lieutenant-Governor.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Perspicuity. Tricks on Travelers. Celestial Epicures. The Origin of Wars, &c.

The outside contains the continuation of Mr. Clapp's popular "New Portraits of Paris," and a large amount of other interesting reading matter.

For sale at all the News-depots in the City. Wholesale by ROSS & JONES, HOPE & YATES, DEXTER & BROTHER, and by the Proprietors.

CLEVELAND & McELRATH, No. 45 Spruce-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Monarch of the California Forest, supposed to be the largest tree in the world, has arrived at this port from San Francisco, and will be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, the only building in New-York large enough to contain it, on and after the

FOURTH OF JULY.

This giant tree has been named by botanists, WASHINGTONIA GIGANTEA. It measured when standing 363 feet from base to summit. Its diameter is 31 feet at the base, and 15½ feet at the distance of 116 feet from the roots. No [illegible] tree ever exhibited and none of its race remaining in California compare with this Sylvan Monarch, or as it was called by the California Indians in their language, the "Mother of the Forest." The Crystal Palace has been [illegible] at a vast expense for the exhibition, which far exceeds in interest all the marvels for which California is celebrated. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

E. F. Hayward's splendid Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement.—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 8—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

The PYNE & HARRISON English Opera Company.

THIS EVENING, July 7, 1855,

Will be presented Auber's Comic Opera, in three acts, entitled

FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina .... Miss Louisa Pyne

Fra Diavolo .... Mr. W. Harrison

MONDAY—QUEEN OF A DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets	Fifty cents
Private Boxes	Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 7, will be performed the Drama of the

ROBBER'S WIFE; OR, THE COINER'S CAVE.

L. O'Gig, Mr. B. Williams; Rose Redland, Mrs. Warren.

To be followed by the Drama of

BRIAN O'LYNN.

Brian O'Lynn, Mr. B. Williams; Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Williams.

To conclude with the Farce of

IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5 each. SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, the Performance will commence with BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

Ben Bowling ... Mr. Eddy; Mary ... Miss Annie Lee.

To be followed by the

WIDOW'S VICTIM.

To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled a

GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the mysterious and thrilling piece called THE LAST NAIL. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE LAST NAIL, as in the evening. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT, and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEEGEE MERMAID, TWO LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, THREE ANACONDAS, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

FRANCONI'S OLYMPIC CIRCUS—No. 42 BOWERY.—INCREASED ATTRACTION and AN ENTIRE CHANGE.—Will be produced on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, and throughout the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. The grand melo-dramatic scene produced under the immediate supervision of Mons. FRANCONI, entitled THE SIEGE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL; Or, THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS. Principal characters by Mons. FRANCONI, B. RUNNELS and LAVATER LEE, with an auxiliary force of 50 people, together with an entire change in the elegant Gymnastic and Olympic Games. Three Grand Performances on the Fourth of July, commencing at 10, 3 and 8 o'clock. Boxes, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c.; Pit, 25c.

MLLE. RACHEL.—Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX, Manager of the Rachel French Dramatic Company has taken an office at No. 46 Wall-st., where all communications relative to this enterprise must be addressed. Personal applications can be made between the hours of 12 and 2.

The details of the performances of the illustrious "Tragedienne" will be announced in a few days.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

LAST DAY OF THE SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON, OR MACHINE MAN.—At Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Open at 8 o'clock; commences at 3. Open EVENING at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8½. Admission, 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A FUNERAL DIRGE THE MATRON SUNG,
When the noxious Beetle fled,
And from every house now dirge rung
When the vermin were dead.

Not quack powders, but LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, dealing death to insects of all kinds. What a blessing in these Summer months. E. LYON'S autograph on label of genuine articles. Depôt No. [illegible] Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S
PRINTED AND WOVEN [illegible]
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
COTTON SCREENS, &c.
Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being analyzed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and entirely satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equally in any lamp, [illegible] all the night and day. [illegible] it has been in use [illegible] for the past eight years. [illegible] Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

KANSAS.

The Assault upon Governor Reeder.

From the [illegible] Republican.

[illegible], Kansas Territory, [illegible]

[illegible] I have to leave those scenes, [illegible] I love to roam, even in imagination, and return to communicate to you the painful fact, that Governor REEDER has returned to Kansas. But a few days since, a flattering rumor spread about the certainty of REEDER's resignation. The heart of Kansas throbbed in gladsome unison, [illegible] harmonious than sweetest melodies, and gave [illegible] delight.

But [illegible] in the midst of our patriotic jubilee, his Excellency stepped in, as did his sable majesty [illegible], and all joy and happiness and hope [illegible]. I say a patriotic jubilee, because I believe Governor REEDER to be the worst enemy that Kansas has. He has done more to retard her growth, development and prosperity, than all the [illegible] and other agencies that Abolitionists [illegible] and traitors could invent. This is no [illegible] made hastily, or through malice, for I do not know Governor REEDER personally; but it is the result of calm and extensive observation [illegible].

This last sentence was cut short by the entrance of a friend who came to give me an item of such interesting intelligence that I must send it to you fresh and in preference to everything else.

Yesterday morning Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW, of Weston, Mo., proceeded to Gov. REEDER's residence, near the Shawnee Mission, and after introducing himself to the Governor, said, "I understand, Sir, that you have publicly spoken and written of me in the East as a frontier ruffian, and I have called to ascertain whether you have done so?"

Gov. R.—"I did not so write, or speak of you in public."

Gen. S.—"Did you speak of me in these terms anywhere, at any time?"

Gov. R.—"No, Sir."

Gen. S.—"Did you use my name at all?"

Gov. R.—"I may have used your name in private conversation."

Gen. S.—"Did you use it disrespectfully? Did you intimate, or insinuate, that I was other than a gentleman?"

Gov. R.—"I might have done so."

Gen. S.—"Then, Sir, you uttered a falsehood, and I demand of you the satisfaction of a gentleman. [illegible] question your right to that privilege, for I do not believe you to be a gentleman; but [illegible] give you the opportunity to vindicate your right to that character, by allowing you to select such friends as you please, and I will do the same, and we will step out here and settle the matter as gentlemen usually do."

Gov. R.—"I cannot go. I am no fighting man."

Gen. S.—"Then I will have to treat you as I would any other offensive animal."

And with that he knocked REEDER down with his fist. I suppose the Abolitionists will pronounce this a "ruffianly attack." Let one of them do so, and then dare to show his face in Kansas. They will not say so, however, but pronounce it a proper punishment, when they hear that as soon as REEDER returned he expressed himself satisfied that Kansas would be a Slave State, and that he was in favor of that Institution. I learn it is a fact, and I learn it from a gentleman who heard it from a gentleman who heard him, that he so expressed himself on the steamer coming up the river, and soon after he had landed.

Awful Explosion in Louisville—City Foundry Family Destroyed.

From the Louisville Democrat.

At ten minutes before 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning, the boiler at the City Foundry, owned by JAMES BALDWIN, blew up, but providentially no one was either killed or hurt.

Mr. BALDWIN went to the foundry himself this morning, and built the fire in the furnace; he then looked around the establishment five or ten minutes before starting home to his breakfast. He examined the gauge prior to leaving, and found that there was not one pound of pressure on; he tried the cocks and found plenty of water, and then opened the flue caps. He had been gone but half an hour when the explosion took place. His son-in-law, Mr. DRAPER, lives only fifty feet from the foundry—in fact, his back gate opens into the foundry lot. He noticed that the safety valve was perfectly silent—no hissing of steam, no vent in any way, and concluded that steam was not yet up. Another gentleman, living near, and who never misses in the morning hearing the hissing of the steam and the action of the valve, states that all was silent.

Water was blown into the street—water covers the roof of the adjoining shed—was thrown against the side of one wing, and lies on the iron and timber scattered about in the yard—consequently there was no gas in the boiler. The only conclusion at which we could arrive in view of all the circumstances is, that yesterday being Sunday, some rascally person entered the premises and fastened down the valve, or placed upon it too great a weight. This will account for the complete silence and is easily reconcilable with the presence of an abundant supply of water in the boiler.

The boiler was lifted from its bed, and carried over the roof of the office, and across Main-street, alighting on the edge of the sidewalk in front of Mrs. [illegible]'s residence—a horizontal distance of not less than 120 feet. One man who saw it in its flight, says it went up 100 feet above the earth. But from the evidence of its passage the height attained does not exceed 30 feet—perhaps 25. The lines of the telegraph in front of the foundry are broken through. The middle row of lines was [illegible], and the boiler is the only thing to be seen that could have done it.

The steam commenced at the one end of the boiler, and tore the iron to pieces spirally. One piece lies in the yard between the office and furnace, which shows the action of the explosion; the ripping is through seams and rivets. Were that piece straightened out, it would be some thirty feet long—were it replaced in its circular form, it would not be more than five or six. One piece was blown off laterally and passed through a wall of the engine room, breaking it entirely down. The floor and roof fell in immediately; no other damage being done, unless it is the breaking up of some of the patterns which covered the floor.

The portion of the boiler carried across the street consisted of the flues, with a part of one end of the boiler attached; the head is broken to pieces. It struck in the street, tearing up the stones, and then bounded some ten or fifteen feet forward upon the sidewalk. Fortunately, also, the fires were entirely extinguished, or the foundry might have been entirely destroyed. Not a cinder nor burning coal was to be seen.

The bricks from the furnace were blown five and six hundred feet distant—fell in numbers on the roofs of houses half a square off. Mr. R. PRIEST was at his house some six hundred feet down the street—some of the brick, still warm, fell into his yard with such force as to kill some of his chickens. The concussion of the air was so great as to violently shake the house in which the writer lives—distant about four hundred feet, the jar was more violent than we have ever experienced from an earthquake. The safety-valve and weight were found half a square away.

The boiler gives evidence of being very imperfect. Part of the torn edge appears as if an old flaw had been in it—but that may have been caused by the steam—other parts, however, are clear and fresh. The iron in some places is very thin—at one point not exceeding one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

The extent of the damage will not exceed, probably, $2,000. It so happened there was no one about the establishment, and it was too early in the morning for many passers-by, or a number of lives might have been lost.

An Editor Cowhided—A Base Libel and a yet Baser Acknowledgment by its Author.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 2.

Subjoined we give a card which made its appearance in the Evening News of yesterday:

I ask the publication of the following card, in anticipation of its appearance in the Republican to-morrow, [illegible]. I will add, that after the execution of this paper, I went to Mr. FERGUSON's room, and then [illegible] chastisement upon him. W. BARNETT.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

I hereby certify that Mr. W. BARNETT called on me yesterday, and demanded a retraction of the article headed "High Life in St. Louis," and which I promised to make in the Herald of this morning. I did give the retraction in my talk, but by an oversight on my part, it did not appear in the Sunday Herald, which was contrary to my intention, and my promise to Mr. B. was thereby violated.

The poem I am author of, and not knowing the names of the party alluded to [illegible] have presumed [illegible]; and though my sole object was to promote the circulation of my paper—there not being the least ground for any such allusion—I hereby retract, and pledge myself HEREAFTER that nothing shall appear in the Herald derogatory to the PRIVATE CHARACTER of any citizen of St. Louis. This statement I make in justice to Mr. BARNETT, and from the fear of consequences, as well now as hereafter. I can swear that Mr. BARNETT, with his family, had made arrangements to leave for the East long before the poem was [illegible]. Therefore his absence will not be construed as avoiding any [illegible] the same may cause to apply; as he leaves in [illegible] and [illegible] within two weeks; and as I know him to be a man who will [illegible] what I admit to be an attempt at slander. I pledge myself, that this shall be published in my next daily, and in the next Sunday Herald. F. G. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Mr. BARNETT, has called on me at my room at 10 o'clock P. M., and has assured me he came to give me a COWHIDING. I have begged that he would not do it, though I admit I am deserving of even more, as I have assailed his family without cause, willfully and maliciously. F. G. FERGUSON.

I have carefully read the foregoing, and admit that I fully understand every word, and endorse the justice of the demands made of me. Hence my repeated signatures. F. G. FERGUSON, Editor Herald.

The Republican, commenting editorially on the above, says:

The family so grossly scandalized is known, far and near, as one of the most hospitable in our city. With ample means to entertain—with warm hearts and kind regards for those who are numbered among their friends—with more than the usual desire to make the sojourn of strangers in our city agreeable and pleasant—their house has been open on many occasions [illegible]. But not on these occasions alone have they been conspicuous. Whenever relief has been wanting for the poor and unfortunate—whenever influence at [illegible] were called into requisition—we have always heard them spoken of as the most reliable in such time of pressing need.

The press has sunk low indeed—has been degraded beyond all forbearance—when, for the avowed profit of a few dollars, the good name of a whole family can be assailed, and upon no other ground than that which has been named. We confess the abasement which we feel at the degradation of the press, as exhibited in this instance, and hope never more to see such a prostitution of it—so gross an abandonment of all its high aims, and of its influence when properly exerted.

Mr. FAUCETT, also editor of the Herald, has attempted a justification of his partner in the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I had no connection with the publication of the articles in the Herald, at which Mr. BARNETT has taken offence. I had no knowledge of them until they appeared in the paper, or I certainly would have objected to the publication. Nor did I have any connection with the retractions published by you this morning, and consequently, so far as I am concerned, they are not binding on me, nor the Herald, as a paper. My partner assures me that the statements published were extorted from him while lying on a sick bed, at midnight, and that he was not fully aware of the contents of the paper when he signed it. So that as it may, although I do not approve of the first publication, no further retraction shall be made in the Herald. J. L. FAUCETT.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, July 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,300 lbs. American Yellow have been made at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is less active, but prices are unchanged. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Remains quiet and languid. Sales were reported of only 80 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 150 St. Domingo, part at 9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Rules about the same,—the demand therefor being limited at unaltered figures.

COTTON—The market is extremely quiet and unsettled. The steamer's advices are even more unfavorable than we had anticipated, and as her mails have not yet been received, there is not much inclination to operate. Buyers claim an abatement from previous figures of ¼c. ℔ lb., but this most factors refuse to concede. Hence, the inactivity and irregularity now discernible in the trade.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request, and are stiffly held at $4 12½@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring rule quiet at former quotations. The general supply is not a heavy one, but seems adequate enough for the season.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in pretty brisk request, partly for the Eastern and local trade, and partly to fill contracts; and as the receipts are not so large and receivers are less anxious to realize, prices of most kinds evince increased firmness. The day's sales add up 8,900 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 31¼
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Besides what we have reported above, several contracts for common State were reported as having been settled at $8 25 ℔ bbl. Canadian is rather brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,300 bbls. at $9 87½@$10 75 for inferior common to choice extra grades, ℔ bbl. Southern is doing better. There is less of it offering, while it is attracting more attention. 1,250 bbls found buyers today at $10 25@$12 for mixed to extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots at $7@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 [illegible] for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The supply is increasing.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, and as it is quite scarce it is very firm in price, with, if anything, a tendency to rise. The day's sales include 2,000 bushels fair to good Canadian White at $2 35@$2 40; and a lot of do. mixed reported at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. We have heard of no transactions therein. Rye is rare and advancing, but is not active. Small sales were effected to-day at prices ranging from $1 55 @$1 60 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are abundant and languid at 59c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at strengthening prices, with sales since our last of 65,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 89c. @90c., closing at 90c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Small lots Southern were also reported as having been sold at 96c.@97c. for Yellow, and $1 10 for White ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were but 300 bales River sold at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—Continues quiet, but very firm.

HOPS—Are less abundant and generally held at 25c.@28c. for good to prime of last year's crop, ℔ lb. This day's sales, however, have been limited.

IRON—Sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig have been reported since our last, at $29@$30, usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern remain in light supply and fair request, at $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

LIME—Rockland is less active, and now not worth over 90c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—No further sales have been made since our last. Market poorly supplied and quiet, but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is still selling pretty freely at 40c.@40½c., cash, ℔ gallon. There is more offering. Common Resin is not over abundant, but it is less actively inquired for, and is quiet at $1 85, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch is unaltered.

OILS—Crude is in slack request at 72c.@73c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 76 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured kinds have not varied much. There were sold a small lot of Red Oil at 58c. ℔ gallon, and 100 baskets Olive at $3 37½ each. Linseed is in pretty fair demand from store at 86c.@88c. ℔ gallon; but whole parcels are scarcely noticed, and are somewhat nominal in price. Lard Oil is retailing chiefly at 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon. There is less of this kind offering.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but it exhibits a little more firmness and buoyancy in price. The day's sales include 650 bbls. at $16 50 for New Prime; $19 12½@$19 18¾ for New Mess, and $19 for Old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and firm; 300 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard remains unchanged—sales having been made to-day of 280 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 50 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $22@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c. @17c. for Ohio; 18c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet, but otherwise unchanged. The stock is still very moderate.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, but without any particular change in value.

SEEDS—Rule quiet, yet pretty firm, at old quotations.

SPELTER—Is also inactive and somewhat nominal. The imports during the six months ending June 30, reached only 3,056 plates, against those for the same period last year, which equaled 112,814 plates.

STEEL—The inquiry for most kinds is quite moderate at, however, steady prices. English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 13c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@10c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in band,) 5½c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been a little brisker, but have not increased in value. The day's sales include 475 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6c.; and 220 New-Orleans at 5½c.@6¼c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 13,500 lbs. Prime sold at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Exhibits no essential alteration, the sales since Tuesday embracing 142 hhds. Kentucky and Maryville at 7½c.@12½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@13½c.; 73 bales Havana at 25c.@38c., and 106 Cuba on terms not made public.

WHISKY—We heard that 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured, to-day, at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were essentially unchanged. For Liverpool, the engagements included 20,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; 650 bales Cotton, mostly compressed, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb., and some heavy goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, we heard of no considerable shipments to-day. The Tobacco mentioned yesterday, was at 30s. For Havre, some Cotton was taken at ⅝c.; while Cotton was quoted at ⅝c. ℔ lb. For other ports, nothing particularly new transpired.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st. Agent [illegible] Iron Company.

ADIRONDACK PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Accoutrements and Military Goods.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Saratoga Water, Anderson Office, Fireworks, Glass, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Successors to [illegible] Johnson) 88 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
[illegible] BRO. & CO. [illegible] 359 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 92 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL .... 367 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... 119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.), 325 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT .... 388 Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 150 Water-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK .... 461 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND. 339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 45 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.
A. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers) .... 24 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 56 Maiden-lane and No. 41 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer .... 3 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,) .... 60 Wall-st.

Boat and Car Banner.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 64 cents per foot, 1 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD .... 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO. .... 117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. .... 129 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE .... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.) .... 150 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY .... 75 Fulton-st., 25 door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,
sold on com. by D. M. PARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants) .... 67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
S. TITUS & CO. .... 280 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
S. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO. ..... 24 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp. & Manuf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers) .... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington-av., in Bath-gate-place, Central Morrisania. Is 20x38, and lot 50x120 feet. Rent $200, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 55 William-st. J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part, No. 218 Washington-st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 50 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years. It is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season in the most [illegible] manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. E. A. PRESTON.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st. or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE.—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also, a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—31 Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSE, OR PART OF A HOUSE, WANTED.—Address, with terms, &c., J. H., Box No. 2,364 Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent $350 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 2-story houses in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 274 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—RENT LOW—A very desirable country residence, situated on Bergen Heights, N. J., 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry. A neat 2-story Gothic cottage, 7 rooms, with stable, &c., in perfect order. The house was newly furnished about 12 months since, the furniture of which will be sold; terms moderate. Stages pass within a few yards of the place every fifteen minutes to and from the city, fare 6¼ cents. For salubrity, and as a cool retreat for the Summer season, it is unsurpassed. Possession given immediately if required. For further particulars apply to R. KINGSLAND, No. 110 Chambers-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT MADISON, N. J.—A very desirable cottage, with fruit trees, &c., pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. To a desirable tenant the premises will be rented on favorable terms. Immediate possession given. Apply to R. H. HUNTER, No. 175 Front-st., New-York, or A. BLANCHETT, Esq., near the house.

COTTAGE HOUSES TO LET—On 111th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., two neat well finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, rent $100; large yard and garden would be let, furnished, or a few Summer boarders taken. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—Part of a genteel two-story house in Greene-st., near Broome-st., containing front and back parlors and front basement and kitchen and four rooms in the attic, and all the modern improvements. Furniture for sale. Also, house No. 221 Thompson-st. to let. Also, house No. 30 Clinton-place to let. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small, quiet family, of three or four only, in the upper part of the City, convenient to railroad and stages, consisting of two parlors on first floor, front basement with pantry and closet in hall, front bedroom and bedroom on third floor. Newly painted and ready for occupation. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire at No. 29 Frank-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores and lofts, suitable for every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location is to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 2 Ann-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Rent at rate of $400 per year. Also, store and dwelling, corner Suffolk and Stanton sts. Rent $450. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 1 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also, in building on corner of Mott and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 252 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAMPOWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building [illegible] J. C. HULL & SONS, No. [illegible]

STABLE TO LET—No. 222 6th-av., recently fitted up for four horses; has also rooms comfortably arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 22 Beekman-st.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease, the house No. 208 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern car travel pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 94 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 31 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. A compensation will be rigidly [illegible]. R. S. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York. References—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure their certificates. Also BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—At high prices by VERY, GWYNNE & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joshua Gourd,
John B. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bonaffe,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry E. Bogert,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. W. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers.	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st. NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David S. Kessler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 18th June inst. the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Brainerd,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon D. Angelis,	James C. Brouwer,
Christopher Gower,	Jotham O. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter E. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. W. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire,	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 178 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing:

Isaac O. Barker,	George Peckham,	Geo. H. Purser,
Elijah F. Purdy,	Merritt H. Smith, Jr.,	Joseph Whitfield,
Wilson Small,	William Peet,	John H. Bowie,
Jonathan Purdy,	Charles Irving,	David H. McAlpin,
Jacob Miller,	James Davis,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
Ewd. A. Fraser,	John W. Ketcham,	Abram S. Scribner,
Wm. H. Adams,	Samuel Raynor,	James T. Watkins,
Alson Wooding,	John Robinson,	Chas. D. Bailey,
Geo. J. Hamilton,	John B. Simpson,	Mark Stephenson,
Thomas Wallace,	D. W. Woodford,	John Pettigrew,
Joseph Rose,	John Ash,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice President. By order. E. R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Thomas Havilant,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Eagar,	George C. Lager,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	T. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Hinsbark,		David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James H. Quick,	

J. WILSON [illegible], Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Prest.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jon'a Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 359 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-st., New-York.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation at current rates.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Grinnell,	Walter R. Jones,	Wm. H. Cary,
Caleb Barstow,	John Ward,	Thomas B. Nelson,
Henry Q. Brewer,	Henry K. Bogert,	James W. Phillips,
Edmund Penfold,	Peter Edes,	Charles A. Macy,
Hanson K. Corning,	Benj. H. Field,	Edward Hincken,
Ogden Haggerty,	A. H. Brotherington,	Wm. E. Shepard,
Thomas Monahan,	Thos. F. Youngs,	Charles L. Frost,
John H. Earle,	Saml. L. Mitchill,	Lothrop L. Sturges,
Albert Ward,	Joshua L. Pope,	Wm. R. Fosdick,
Charles Easton,	Rufus R. Graves,	Wm. W. Clay,
Louis Lorut,	Henry Davis,	Emery Thayer,
Samuel G. Glidden,	G. H. Lilienthal,	George Westfeldt,
Steph. Cambreleng,	Th. Polhemus, Jr.,	Zalmon Taylor,
Thomas Scott,	Elisha E. Morgan,	Henry W. Bleecker.

CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 29 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st. and 298 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST—With a small Capital, desiring a partnership. The proprietor of a well established Drug House in Toledo, Ohio, doing a profitable and safe business of over Thirty-five Thousand Dollars yearly, wishes to associate with him a competent business man, who knows something of the Drug trade, can keep books and has a cash capital of $5,000 or $6,000. The business can be increased without much trouble to $40,000 or $50,000 annually. For an interview with the proprietor, inquire at No. 135 Astor House, until Monday evening next; afterwards by addressing J. M. A., Box No. 20 Toledo, Ohio. The best of references required.

$2,000 FOR $600.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent. profit, $60,000 worth of work in a year. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A [illegible] JOBBING PRESS. Also, A JOB CARD PRESS, in perfect order. Apply to [illegible], Machinist and Press Maker, No. 40 Ann-st.

FIRE AND RETAIL FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in quantities to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] Jefferson Market.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1853, being the $800,000 Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF WARNER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
New-York, June 27, 1855.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash at this office on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 3d July. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st.—New-York, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it is resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest to be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 16th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. T. ELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. S. J. WALKER, Treasurer
Covington and Lexington Railroad Co.
June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
JAS. H. GODMAN, President
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co.
Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITAL, ALBANY, June 26th, 1855.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on Monday the 16th day of July next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will receive their dividends at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board, H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after the 12th inst., to the stockholders registered upon the books in New-York.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
J. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 2, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, the 9th of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
E. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, July 2, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th day of July next. W. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of July. By order. J. S. FRASER, Cashier.

CITY OF PEORIA BONDS.—The coupons falling due on 1st July, 1855, on bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at the office of [illegible] BROS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited on or before the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. at No. 51 Chambers-st., near Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, JULY 2, 1855.—SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Atheneum Building.—Depositors are informed that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to [illegible]. IRA SMITH, President.
GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
THOS. H. SHARPE, Treasurer
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.
Dated INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) June 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.
Dated TROY, (O.) June 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer book will be closed. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Rose Hill Savings Bank.

No. 321 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 24th-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Monday, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOUNSBURY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, a banking association in the City of New-York, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. C. BENEDICT, an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo—must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 698 Grand-st.—Open MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 16, will receive interest from 1st July. By order.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, 7th July, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank before the 10th July, will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 649 Fourth-st., and Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at six per cent. per annum on sums of $1 to $500 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 9, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased the well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repaired, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $20,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stabling and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as boating, fishing, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States.
H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire furnishment of all the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious [illegible] small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM. F. JONES, Proprietor.

SEA VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J.—The above new and elegantly furnished hotel was opened on the 1st inst. for the reception of visitors. It is all arranged for luxury and comfort as is equaled by few hotels surpassed by none on the American Continent. As a [illegible] retreat for the citizens during the oppressive heat of Summer it is only necessary to state that Surf and River Bathing, Sailing, Shooting, and the delightful walks through the woods which surround it add materially to the comfort of the guest.

Steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make daily trips each way from the foot of Jay-st. M. JARVIS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 80 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. [illegible] and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the [illegible] train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses [illegible], opposite the Astor House.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 221 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's [illegible], Boys' and Youths' [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Gaiters, Leather and Cloth [illegible] Slippers, &c. Call and examine, and see if you will be suited. No. 221 Grand-st.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters [illegible] Manufactory, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, [illegible] Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, discretion and power vested and conferred upon me by ... [illegible] ... Mortgage executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY ... [illegible] ... in the County of Allegheny ... [illegible] ... I will expose to sale by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST ... [illegible] ... all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—ROBERT CHEESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 31st day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected ... [illegible] ... —Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

E. G. CHEESEBROUGH, Plaintiff in person.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday, July 7,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. ... [illegible] ... and deposits required from all strangers.

PERKINS P. WESTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTEENTH STREET.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property ... [illegible] ...

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. ... [illegible] ... Terms, cash.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A FAMILY.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st. ... [illegible] ... As only one sale a week, attendance is expected.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—THIS DAY, 10 o'clock, at northwest corner 27th st. and 2d av. ... [illegible] ...

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Books and Fancy Goods.—Salesroom, No. 308 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, at 7½ o'clock—Sale of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. The books all new and in good order.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855 at 7½ o'clock P. M. the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg ... [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 57 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st. ... [illegible] ... Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c. left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COAL.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY COAL ASSOCIATION are now selling the best kinds of Coal, all screened, free from slate, and full weight ... [illegible] ... J. H. VAN WINKLE.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship ... [illegible] ... JACOB WEEKS.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove ... [illegible] ... MAT. CLINTON.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS !! DESKS !!!—Double and single standing desks ... [illegible] ... KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 22 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees ... [illegible] ... E. PATON.

H. J. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE ... [illegible] ...

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey ... [illegible] ... bonds ... [illegible] ...

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company ... [illegible] ...

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids ... [illegible] ...

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, } Finance Committee.
ADAM NORRIE,

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Seville,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnedi Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Olaron,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities: [illegible]

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. ... [illegible] ... FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic. H. S. LANSING, Manager.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the HURON AND OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, all being now consolidated under the title of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, the 10th July inst., at 2 o'clock, at which meeting the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting will be made.
An immediate necessity for action exists, and all parties interested are urged to be present in person or by proxy.
JULY 3, 1855. W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 26 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
D. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. H. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

COLLECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—HENRY BUIST, Attorney and Counselor, Charleston, S. C., will attend promptly to all collections in his city and State. References in New-York—BEEBE & BOGART, No. 31 Broadway; BROMLEY & BOYES, Attorneys, No. 63 Wall-st.; W. WILLIAMS & Co. Charleston—JOHNSTON, CREWS & BRANLEY.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest ... [illegible] ... Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 45 Wall-st.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.—The holders of the Coupons payable July 1, attached to the Bonds secured by the first mortgage of $100,000, are requested to send the same to the Bank of Albany, at the city of Albany, for redemption.—ALBANY, June 28, 1855. J. B. JERMAIN, Receiver of the Troy and Rutland Railroad.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st. GEORGE PEYTON. Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 ... [illegible]
D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$4,400 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City, worth twice the amount. Address L. B., No. 176 West 22d st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 30 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch ... [illegible] ... and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Female Physician.—Office No. 320 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway ... [illegible] ... MRS. CROCKER, No. 320 Houston-st.

LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE ... [illegible] ... DR. MAGNIN, No. 25 Warren-st., New-York; E. FLINT, corner 28th-st. and 8th-av.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 72 colored engravings ... [illegible] ... M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon ... [illegible] ... Courrier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. ... No. 3 Division-st. ... [illegible] ... Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and cannot be by the humbugs.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days, after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility ... [illegible] ... Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence ... [illegible] ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty ... [illegible] ...

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—261 pages ... [illegible] ... JOS. RALPH, M.D., No. 163 Houston-st. ... [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. ... [illegible] ... HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes ... [illegible] ... Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment. ELY & MUNGER, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. ... [illegible] ... Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos ... [illegible] ... Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior toned 7 octave, $300 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. ... [illegible] ... Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway ... [illegible] ...

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. ... [illegible] ... Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIERSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. ... Broadway ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter ... [illegible] ...
JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON, } Committee on Supplies.
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY ... [illegible] ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY ... [illegible] ... MANNING & SQUIER, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE ... [illegible] ...

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c. ... [illegible] ...
SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted) ... [illegible] ...
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND ... [illegible] ...
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS ... [illegible] ... Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT. ... [illegible] ...
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS. ... [illegible] ...
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows ... [illegible] ...
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. ... [illegible] ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan ... [illegible] ... CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day ... [illegible] ... I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & R. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 2, 1855. ... [illegible] ... JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing ... [illegible] ... WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily ... [illegible] ... Emigrant line at 5 P. M.: fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City ... [illegible] ...

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest ... [illegible] ... JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of stylish brown horses, fast travelers. Can be seen at the stable in University-place, corner of 13th-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies ... [illegible] ...

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River ... [illegible] ... C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
... [illegible] ...
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
... [illegible] ...

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. ... [illegible] ...
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
... [illegible] ...
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines ... [illegible] ... MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California ... [illegible] ... CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. ... [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, ... [illegible] ... on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. ... [illegible] ... Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN ... [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock ... [illegible] ... HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. I. P. BELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE ... [illegible] ... Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 3 ... [illegible] ...

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
New-York, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. ROCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. ROCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1858.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. ROCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO. ... [illegible] ...
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June, 1855, entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS ... [illegible] ...
WM. CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.
The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews, WM. C. DAVIES and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade. CHARLES JENKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE ... [illegible] ...
MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER ... [illegible] ... H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing heretofore between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HARRISON assuming all the liabilities thereof ... [illegible] ...
GABRIEL HARRISON.
G. W. HILL.
JULY 5, 1855.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. ROWLAND and daughter ... [illegible] ...

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed ... [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FOSTER J. WEEKS and ROBERT J. DOUGLAS against HENRY HOPPE.—Summons for money demand on contract. ... [illegible] ... SAM. B. HIGGENBOTAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—JAMES BAIRD against GEORGE ROSE—Summons for money demand on contract ... [illegible] ... Monticello, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given ... [illegible] ... JOHN DABSON ... [illegible] ...
JOHN COCHRAN,
EDWARD KAVANAGH, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JAMES H. JEWETT ... [illegible] ...
JOHN JEWETT, Jr.
GEORGE W. JEWETT, } Executors.
BENJ. F. SHAVER.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... [illegible] ... JAMES M. COGGESHALL ... [illegible] ...
JAMES M. COGGESHALL, Executor.
SARAH M. COGGESHALL,
ELIZA H. COGGESHALL. } Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... ROBERT MARTIN ... [illegible] ...
JAMES JENKINS,
JANE MARTIN, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq. ... JOHN J. DAVIS ... [illegible] ... ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq. ... JOHN P. LOTT ... [illegible] ... SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq. ... DANIEL PRICE ... [illegible] ... SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... FREDERICK A. GER... [illegible] ...
JAMES S. SLUYTER,
MARGARET V. GERHARD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... THOMAS J. BOYD ... [illegible] ... HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq. ... JAMES DIXON ... [illegible] ... JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... HENRY F. TALLMADGE ... [illegible] ... MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. ... for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington ... [illegible] ...

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, July 3	5	A. M.	Tuesday, July 3	[illegible]	P. M.
Wednesday, July 4	5	A. M.	Wednesday, July 4	[illegible]	P. M.
Thursday, July 5	6	A. M.	Thursday, July 5	[illegible]	P. M.
Friday, July 6	8	A. M.	Friday, July 6	[illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, July 7	[illegible]	A. M.	Saturday, July 7	[illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, July 7	[illegible]	P. M.	Saturday, July 7	[illegible]	P. M.
Sunday, July 8	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, July 8	[illegible]	P. M.
Monday, July 9	11	A. M.	Monday, July 9	[illegible]	P. M.
Tuesday, July 10	12	M.	Tuesday, July 10	[illegible]	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of ... [illegible] ...

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER ... [illegible] ...

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—The Sabbath School connected with the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, will proceed to Mt. Roman's Well ... [illegible] ...

FOR THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON ... [illegible] ...

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK ... [illegible] ...

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—SUNDAY, July 8, 1855 ... [illegible] ...

SPLENDID AFTERNOON EXCURSION—SEA AIR, SEA BATHING!—The popular steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave ... SATURDAY AFTERNOON ... [illegible] ...

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM H. WOOD ... [illegible] ...

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The ... steamer SPLENDID can be chartered ... [illegible] ...

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG ... [illegible] ...

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Found Dead.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Office of the Chief of Police last night, announcing that a woman named ELIZABETH BECK was found dead at [illegible] P. M., at the corner of Fortieth-street and [illegible]-avenue.

The ship *Nebraska*, Capt. BEETMANN, from Bremen May 22, with passengers to J. F. SCHOR[illegible], went ashore on Thursday night on Romer Shoals, at 12 o'clock. The steam-tug *Achilles* brought up her passengers.

We regret to learn that Hon. Judge MORRIS, of the Supreme Court, has been taken quite ill, and will be obliged to relinquish all business for some time to come.

In the Marine Court, the one liquor case was laid over till this morning.

The Councilmen met last night, but did nothing of consequence.

Northwestern Dispensary—Report for June.

Number of new patients, 1,083; treated at their homes, [illegible]; treated at Dispensary, 881; males, [illegible]; females, 561. Class—Heart and lungs, [illegible]; eye, ear, surgery, [illegible]; skin, 40; vaccinated, 96; women and children, [illegible]; minor surgery, 160. Results—Well or relieved, 1,008; Hospital, 8; dead, 3; transferred, [illegible]; remaining under treatment, 7. Nativity—United States, 387; Ireland, 898; other countries, [illegible]. Number of prescriptions, 2,100; largest number in one day, 110; average, 80.

J. HENRY WATTS, M. D., House Physician.

New Police Uniform.

The Captains of Police throughout the City, in accordance with the consent of His Honor the Mayor, met on the 4th, and adopted the following style of Summer uniform which is to be donned by every policeman in the City as soon as it can be procured. The uniform consists of a brown linen [illegible] and pants, and Panama hat, with a yellow [illegible] around it, containing the words Police, &c., with the number of his warrant and the Ward to which he is attached.

The St. Nicholas Marriage.

The papers have recently published a magnificent programme of a marriage about to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York. We have [illegible] to believe that the marriage referred to is not to take place at all. It would have been better not to have announced it until the two persons most interested had definitely agreed to it.—*Albany Argus.*

The Saengerfest.

The receipts of the Saengerfest amount to $6,100; expenses, $5,500—leaving a balance of $600.

The expenses of the Saengerfest of 1853 exceeded the receipts by $2,600.

Following is the *Daily News* (Democratic) account of the Tammany (Democratic) celebration:

"A secret political society, called the Columbian Order, celebrated the Fourth by a dollar dinner at the Tammany Hotel. We believe nothing unusual occurred."

Not Mr. NASH, but Mr. G. F. BRISTOW, should have been credited with the teaching of the Music Classes in School No. 44.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Fitting Out a Slaver against Mr. Echeverria.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—JULY 6.

Before Mr. Joseph Bridgham, U. S. Commissioner.

The hearing of the evidence in the case of Edward Echeverria, charged by the United States authorities with fitting out the *Mary Jane Peck* as a slaver, was resumed to-day.

The first witness sworn was

James A. Van Brunt—Who testified that he was a shipbroker of the firm of Van Brunt & Slaght; that he knew Mr. Echeverria, and had transactions with him in relation to a vessel named the *Mary Jane Peck*; witness was instrumental in disposing of that vessel to Mr. E.; he acted for the owners as broker; Mr. [illegible] [illegible]; in the latter part of February, 1853; Mr. E. gave witness a check and note in payment; the check witness thought was for $1,500; [illegible] amounted to $3,400, making $4,900 in all; the check was to run for six months; the payment of the note and check, less witness' commission, was made by witness to the owners on the 1st of March, the day probably or the day after he received the notes and check from Mr. E.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Platt, the witness testified that he had never had any dealings previous to this with Mr. E.; that such sales through brokers are common; that he never was introduced to any person as principal in this transaction, although he saw several [illegible] that almost always in negotiations for the sale of vessels, the name of the principal is communicated to the vendor; the object of that is to avoid the disputes that might arise among the several brokers who might wish to conduct the sale; [illegible] in which, as brokers, witness' firm have had the exclusive control of the business intrusted to them, [illegible] the principal was not communicated; [objected to;] witness' firm had, on several occasions, executed bills of sale in blank; that was not an unusual thing; Mr. Echeverria informed witness that he was buying the vessel for another party. [Objected to.]

To District Attorney—He did not name that other party, but gave that as a reason why he did not pay the entire amount in cash.

To Mr. Platt—Witness did not ask Mr. E. for the name of that other party; the advantage to a broker who is purchasing a vessel for a third party in not disclosing the name of the principal, is that he will thereby keep other brokers from interfering in the sale, and prevent the vendor from communicating directly with the principal.

Albert D. Welsh, examined—I was a notary in March, 1854, and am yet; my clerk shipped the crew for the *Mary Jane Peck* in March, 1854; the original of this [illegible] of the list of the crew was signed by me; Capt. Davis certified the bill, and sent me to Mr. Echeverria, who paid me; I certify in this list that the Captain swears to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the men shipped on this list were born in the places here mentioned; the men on this list must have been Americans, else I should not have certified it; they might not have gone on the voyage however; I cannot swear that I saw any one of them myself; the Captain frequently tells us to open our articles two or three days, [illegible] a week, before the vessel clears; after the men sign their names, the articles and crew-list are made out for the vessel to clear; when we come to go after the men, I don't suppose there is one vessel out of five from which one or more or all of the men do not back out; in that case we have to make out the shore articles in a short printed form, in which the men agree to abide by the stipulations in the original articles—because they cannot sign the articles after they have been deposited in the Custom-House; these short articles are given to the Captain without going through the Custom-House, and are accompanied by a certificate that the men originally shipped have deserted, and those others shipped in their place; Captain Davis told me that he had some Spanish passengers on board; I cannot swear that I furnished Captain Davis with a short [illegible] of articles; if the crew originally shipped [illegible] not go out with him, I did furnish [illegible] with it; he did not tell me that he had a Spanish crew; he said he did not know how he should get along, as he had a large number of passengers; my impression is that he said Spanish passengers; I saw a gentleman with him who spoke a foreign language; it was after the sailing of the vessel that Mr. Echeverria paid me; the amount of the advance was [illegible] dollars for shipping; Mr. E. is a commission merchant, as I have always understood; I have shipped one or two crews for him, and know vessels that he has chartered for Cuba.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt—Capt. Davis employed me to ship this crew.

Q.—Are you or are you not usually paid your commissions and advances by the Captain's order on the consignee, [illegible] the business of the vessel? [Objected to.]

A.—The Captain merely signs the bill, and says, "Take [illegible] to such a house;" Capt. Davis told me this; he was the owner of the vessel. [Objected to.] The notary [illegible] and runners to see that the crew goes on board the vessel; it is the duty of the notary [illegible] them. [Objected to.] The notary's pay is dependent upon the men's going on board the vessel; he gets receipts for them when they are put on board; they usually go on board after the vessel has got into the stream; when the captain is ashore he certifies the bill, [illegible] to me; I was on board this [illegible], but whether the captain signed the bill on board [illegible] I do not know; he signed it, however, [illegible] I was paid on his certificate; we never ever get payment for a bill unless it is signed by the captain; I [illegible] know whether we took receipts for these men or not.

To the District Attorney—I was on board this vessel [illegible] while she was lying [illegible] at Pier No. 5 [illegible] No. 6, East River; somewhere at any rate between Coenties-slip and the Battery; the cargo appeared to be [illegible] on the first occasion when I [illegible] on board saw the captain on board, and working [illegible] the vessel, and a gentleman who spoke a foreign language, whom I took to be a Spaniard; I have no [illegible] of seeing Mr. Echeverria on board; I was on board the vessel on the morning when, I think, she [illegible] was then lying in the North River; my [illegible] to see that the crew [illegible] Governor's Island and the Jersey shore; I saw Captain Davis there and the men whom I put on board, and some persons whom I supposed to be Spanish passengers; I cannot say that the sailors I saw were the men shipped on this list, or men shipped in their stead, but they were the men shipped by my runners; I saw a man go down with Captain Davis, with whom Captain Davis conversed about everything; I don't know any man who was the Spanish Captain, but this man spoke a foreign language, which I supposed was Spanish; I asked Capt. Davis about the shipping of the crew on Saturday, but he said he would have to consult this gentleman, who was always with him; I saw one of Mr. Echeverria's clerks there, whose name I do not know; I did not go with the vessel to Sandy Hook, but I saw the steaming *James Farleigh* come alongside to take her down; I think that boat belonged to James Rorce; I do not know who was her captain or pilot; I did not see the schooner under weigh; some riggers came ashore with me; I think Mr. Echeverria's clerk went down on the vessel to Sandy Hook.

Here the District Attorney announced that his case was closed. He gave a gentle hint to Mr. Welsh to the effect that the first notary he should ever discover tampering with his duties, in certifying falsely to a crew list, he would report him, and have him broken, if not indicted.

The case for the defense was postponed until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Judge COWLES will, during this month, take the place of Judge MORRIS at Chambers, and will attend at 12 M. every day. No litigated business will be heard. On Saturday Judge COWLES will appoint some other day to hear motions on that day's calendar, in order to accommodate gentlemen wishing to leave town on that day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Rowland and wife vs. Bennett.—Under all the circumstances and with the evidence before me I think it would be conducive to the ends of justice to give to the Commissioners an opportunity for revising their report. An order should therefore be entered referring the report back to the same Commissioners for further consideration, with directions to make such changes therein as in their judgment upon such consideration, and on further proof, if necessary, may appear to be just and proper.

Rodgers et al. vs. Tilley et al.—This was an amicable suit to reform a family settlement, alleged to be void as it stands, and to have been drawn up by mistake in a form not truly expressive of the intent of the parties.

It seems that the defendant, Tilley, was induced in his life-time to place his property in the hands of the plaintiff, Rodgers, as trustee, with a direction, on his death, to convey to his children then living, in equal shares. The trustee, finding the property encumbered, applied a portion of the rents and income to the discharge of the debts, and also sold some property, both real and personal, for the same purpose; and it is to test the validity of his acts that this suit has been brought.

ROOSEVELT, J.—After an elaborate analysis of the law affecting the case, announced, as his conclusions: *First*, that a trust to lease for the payment of debts may be executed by making a lease and selling it for a sum, in gross, to be advanced to the creditors, in discharge of their debts. Such a transaction would be within the spirit, if not within the letter of the statute authorizing trustees to sell lands for the benefit of creditors.

Second—That a trust to receive rents and profits and to apply them (after satisfying existing creditors) to the use of a man's wife and family during his life, is a valid trust within the provision authorizing the creation of a trust "to receive rents and profits, and apply them to the use of any person during the life of such person or for any shorter term."

Third—If either of the trusts (of which there can be no doubt) be valid, it is sufficient to sustain the deed of trust.

Fourth—The limitation on the death of the grantor to his children, "then in existence," is a valid future estate, and there being children now living who would (by the terms of the deed) have an immediate right to the possession upon the ceasing of the intermediate or precedent estate, to wit, the death of the grantor, the future estate, although by possibility it may open to let in after-born children, is nevertheless not only a valid, but a vested estate in the present son and daughter of the grantor.

The Judge announced that these propositions were to guide the plaintiffs' counsel in drawing up a decree to be submitted for settlement.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In the matter of the adjustment of accounts between the Knickerbocker Savings Institution and the Knickerbocker Bank.—Report of referee as to the amount due to the Savings Institution confirmed.

After the payments so finally provided in § 4 in chapter 297 of Laws of 1853, the receiver will next pay to the Savings Bank or to such parties as are entitled thereto the moneys arising from the assets of the Bank to the full amount of 20 per cent. of the whole aggregate deposits of the Savings Bank.

The costs of this reference must be paid from the funds of the Knickerbocker Bank. In principle it is the same as would have been a suit at law between these two institutions. The parties representing the Savings Bank fund on the reference and the Knickerbocker Bank funds must pay the costs of the litigation.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Spielman et al. vs. Beattie et al.—The injunction must be refused, and the temporary order discharged, with $5 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

In the matter of Joseph E. Russell, on Habeas Corpus.—The applicant enlisted in the army some weeks since. Becoming tired of military life, or perhaps having acquired all the glory which a man can acquire this side of Sebastopol, he wished to leave that path, and distinguish himself in some other branch of usefulness. He therefore discovered that at the time of his enlistment he was not of age by some fifteen or twenty days, and he accordingly had a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out, and thereby had himself taken out, on the payment of some $2 50 disbursements and the return of his uniform.

This is getting to be a very popular manner of spending a few weeks on the pleasant Governor's Island.

Before Hon. Justice Moncrief.

In the matter of the application of Lyman Cole to be admitted to bail.—The applicant appeared on Thursday with his counsel, and offered John M. Cole, a citizen of Massachusetts, as his bail for the full amount required by the Court.

The District Attorney, who appeared for the Government, objected, on the ground that Mr. Cole was not a citizen of this State, and the objection was sustained by the Court. The defendant then offered to pay into the Court the whole amount of bail required, but the District Attorney again interposed an objection to this proceeding, which, he observed was novel and contrary to precedent and practice.

Mr. Busteed, for the defendant, contended that it was perfectly proper and allowable for the defendant to give his personal recognizance, upon paying into Court the sum required as bail, and the Court, without giving any decision in the matter, adjourned the case until yesterday.

At the time appointed for the hearing of the case, however, it was found that Judge Morris, before whom the case had been heard, was quite unwell, and unable to attend to the matter. As he will be absent from Court some time, it was proposed by Mr. Busteed that the matter should be transferred to his Honor Judge Cowles, who will sit at Chambers during this month. After some informal conversation it was agreed that the counsel should write to Judge Morris and ascertain all the necessary facts, and report to the Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith and Hon. Judge Stuart.

Hot weather is not congenial to Law Courts. The July and August terms of the General Sessions are expedited as much as possible by the authorities—serious cases being reserved till a cooler season, and only the commonest prison cases being brought up for trial. In order to finish the business of the present term during this week a double Court was held yesterday, Judge STUART presiding in the room appropriated to the Oyer and Terminer, and Recorder SMITH in the regular old room of the Court of Sessions. Yet with all this effort not much business was done, the Grand Jury feeling, with the rest of our citizens, the debilitating effects of the humid and hot atmosphere, which alike depresses our shirt collars and our mental energies, and therefore lagging a little in their work of finding true bills of indictment.

All were oppressed alike. The Judges on the Bench looked as if the White Mountains, or Niagara, or Saratoga, or Cape May, or a mere fishing excursion a few miles out, would have been preferable to the duties imposed upon them by the statute. The District Attorney—or we were mistaken—would have better enjoyed the prospect from the piazza in front of the Mountain House, than the flabby appearance of the prisoners in their dirty shirt-sleeves. The Jury looked haggard, and the officers of the Court, equally with the prisoners, were collapsed; while for our own part, we had a remembrance of cool breezes, blowing from Round Top and High Top, and tantalized ourselves with reminiscences of delicious immersions in the Dog Hole.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

An unlucky fellow, named William Murphy, was charged with an attempt to commit grand larceny on the 23d June, at the house No. 3 Bleecker-street, the third floor of which was occupied by Mrs. Odell and her husband. Mrs. Odell was at work in the back yard about 11 o'clock, A. M., when she suddenly remembered that her husband required a dinner, and, like a good wife, she went up stairs to prepare it. On approaching her room, she heard a noise as of a man jumping. With cautious and cat like tread, she entered the room, and lo! beneath some curtains that protected a recess from the gaze of visitors, she beheld a man's feet protruding. Mrs. Odell, in a loud voice, demanded who was there, but the owner of the feet did not reply. She raised a cry of alarm, and he came forth, protesting that he was an honest man, but kept descending the stairs while he protested, as if he thought that his honesty would have a better chance in the street where he could use his legs to advantage. Mrs. O., however, was too smart for him. She closed the street door and called "thief" and "watch," thereby inducing a good colored man to come to her assistance. Colored man tried to arrest the man; he struck at the colored man and they had a [illegible]. Mrs. Odell's husband came up at the nick of time, and held him till Officer O'Connell appeared. The officer was conveying him to the station-house when he escaped, and was not found for two days. Being thus found, he was lodged in the Tombs; tried yesterday, convicted by the Jury, and sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary, by the Recorder.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Nolan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. It was a trifling affair, but the District Attorney consented to receive the above plea in consideration of the prisoner's youth. Sentenced by the Recorder to one year in the Penitentiary.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

Philip Coyle and Thomas Coyle were tried for an attempt to commit grand larceny. Edward Irvine owned cows in Sixty-fifth-street, and the prisoners tried to abduct them. The case was very clear to their disadvantage, and the jury found them guilty. They were a couple of ill-favored fellows, and we experienced a pleasurable sensation when the Recorder sent them to the State Prison for 2 years.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

William Dunbar was tried before Judge STUART on a charge of burglariously entering the house of John Berridge. The evidence did not sustain the accusation, and Dunbar escaped with a verdict of not guilty. He left the Court rejoicing.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Jaines pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and on the sentence of Judge STUART, will be absent from general society for the space of six months.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

A Cyprian—and not a pleasant one—named Jane McShane, was tried before Recorder SMITH, for a mistaken freedom with the watch and chain of Henry Baker, in a very private room in Anthony-street. McShane met Baker in Elm-street on the night of last Saturday, and after a little private conversation, they repaired to the above room, where, during a very confidential communication, the watch was abstracted. Evidence quite satisfactory. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence—absence from her friends and society for the term of four years, her place of residence being at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

The season is closing, and Summer Clothing is selling off at half price at ROGERS & Co.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Room must be made for new goods, at any sacrifice. Gents' Summer Coats, $1; Marseilles Vests, $1 to $1 50. Boys' Summer Coats, 50c.; Marseilles Vests, 50c. Prices marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."—

Ye Constabel he walks in haste,
And on ye Lopez lowers;
"Whate hurry man!" quoth he, "I'm g'wan
For ye Balm of Thousand Flowers."

[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST NICHOLAS—3,000 GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $20. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A bill to suit the million is announced at this favorite theatre to-night, viz: "Mother Baily," "Dumb Girl of Genoa," "Robert Macaire," and "Object of Interest," together with singing and dancing.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn—The First Arrest for Selling Liquor.

The Police of Brooklyn made return yesterday morning of twenty-three arrests for intoxication: By the First District Police, 3; Third District Police, 4; Fourth District Police, 11; Fifth District Police, 2; Seventh District Police, 2; and in the Eighth Ward, 1.

Those arrested in the First District were brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH; Third District, before Justice BLACHLEY; Fourth District, before Justice HENRY P. CURTIS, where each party was required, under oath, to state where they obtained their liquor, and, if proved guilty, as charged, they were fined $10 each, and, in default of payment, were sent to the County Jail for ten days.

The accused, very generally, could remember where they obtained their liquor, but many of those brought before Justice CURTIS were not so fortunate in having a good memory. One NATHANIEL LEONARD stated that he drank full thirty glasses of liquor on Thursday last. No recollection of drinking out of his own house—his wife purchased what he drank there, but where she made the purchase he did not know. A Mr. MORRISON got his liquor in New Utrecht and other places in the country; had no recollection of drinking in Brooklyn; keeps a saloon on Fulton-avenue; did not know the name of any person of whom he purchased liquor. Defendant belongs to the K. O. L. Association; the Secretary was present and paid his fine of $10.

MARGARET GILMORE said her liquor was all bought in New-York by a female friend; where purchased she did not know; it was all drank at her house.

In the Eighth Ward SAMUEL CASE was brought before Alderman BENNETT for drunkenness and fined $5. Under what law he inflicted the fine, we were unable to ascertain.

Several warrants were taken out yesterday for the arrest of liquor dealers, but only one was arrested. That was ALEXANDER MCCONAGHY, who was taken before Justice BLACHLEY, when at the request of his counsel, S. D. MORRIS, Esq., the examination was postponed until this day.

ROBERT JENKINS, keeper of a bar-room at No. 175 Hudson-avenue, was found guilty in Justice DANIEL K. SMITH'S Court yesterday, by a Jury, of violating the Sunday Ordinance, and was fined $50.

Another person was arraigned for trial on a like charge, but the case was dismissed, it appearing that the accused had abandoned the traffic.

Unknown Man Drowned.

A man, supposed to be steward on board ship *Jupiter*, was drowned in the East River, opposite Montague-street, Brooklyn, while attempting to avoid being run down by a ferry-boat. He was in a small boat and in his fright jumped overboard. The officers of the ferry-boat made every exertion to save him, but without avail.

Embezzlement.

Yesterday, JOHN M. LITTLEFIELD, Assistant Collector of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, on complaint of J. W. BRAINERD, Collector, charging him with embezzling about $6,000 in money belonging to the county. The accused was held for examination on the 9th inst.

Firemen's Indignation Meeting.

The indignation of the Brooklyn Firemen at the alleged ill treatment by the Chief of Police at the fire in Jay-street on July 4, found vent in a public meeting, held at Firemen's Hall, last evening. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings were marked by a unanimity rarely witnessed in the Department.

The annexed preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and were spoken to by Hon. JOHN R. RHODES, A. J. S. DEGRAW, Esq., and others:

Whereas, the firemen of the city of Brooklyn claim for themselves the right of performing their duties as firemen at all times and under all circumstances, subject only to the Chief Engineer, without the officious interference of any person or persons claiming to possess a higher power; And,

Whereas, at the fire in Jay-street, on the afternoon of July 4, not only the firemen, but the Chief and Assistant Engineers were most grossly assaulted by the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties; and the Chief of Police not only hindered and obstructed the Chief and Assistant Engineers, thereby causing the needless destruction of the building, but caused the policemen under his command to commit a most murderous and brutal attack on members of the Fire Department, for no other cause than that the firemen so beaten endeavored to obey the orders of their superior officer—the Chief Engineer. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Brooklyn Fire Department, will ever sustain our officers in the faithful discharge of their duties, and that we will perform the one which we have voluntarily assumed, despite the arbitrary interference of any other person.

Resolved, That this Department will use all fair means to have the Common Council examine into the acts of the Chief of Police, feeling confident that on arriving at a true statement of facts, touching the official misconduct of the Chief of Police, they will cause him to be displaced from a position which must be obvious to every disinterested citizen that so long as JOHN S. FOLK is Chief of Police, the liberty, if not to say the lives, of our Firemen are jeopardized, from the unlawful and unscrupulous use of clubs under his direction.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to communicate with the Common Council, and ask that the matter be referred to the appropriate committee, with directions to take immediate action thereon, in order that the duties of the Fire and Police Departments may be properly designated, and that the difficulties which have long existed may hereafter be obviated.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee referred to above: A. F. Campbell, R. J. Luckey, James E. Leggett, John F. Rhodes, Wm. Burrill, David Healey, James Hurley, A. J. S. Degraw, Jos. Whiting, P. B. Anderson, Israel D. Velsor.

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

The first annual commencement of this Institution was held last evening in the chapel of the building, which is a large and beautiful structure of the same Gothic order, airy and comfortable, and well arranged, and lighted for all the purposes of education. The audience assembled was one of the finest we have ever seen in Brooklyn, the large chapel being densely crowded, and was really worthy of the occasion. Brooklyn, so celebrated for her lovely women, seemed to outdo herself in this particular, for we never before beheld such an array of female loveliness as was here exhibited en masse. There were all sorts and kinds of beauty, from the fair-haired blue-eyed Saxon to the dark-haired gazelle-eyed daughter of Spain.

The young ladies of the Institution were all dressed in white, emblematic of their purity and innocence, and deported themselves with a vivacity and grace truly bewitching. They occupied the galleries, and with their fans oscillating, their heads moving, and their tongues chattering, they resembled a parcel of butterflies in a garden of roses.

At 7½ o'clock the exercises commenced with music by DODWORTH'S splendid band, and a Chant sung by the scholars. An impressive and appropriate prayer was then made by Rev. Mr. GUION, of St. John's, which was followed by the Report on the Academical Department, read by Judge GREENWOOD, containing the facts with regard to the studies and the efficiency that had been manifested both by teachers and scholars. It gave great credit to the former, who had nobly devoted themselves to their duty, and to the latter for their industry, perseverance and remarkable proficiency; some of them being highly complimented by Judge GREENWOOD. He spoke of woman and her education as of vast and incalculable importance to the interests and destiny of the world, and quoted Sir THOMAS MOORE'S idea of a perfect woman and the right kind of a wife. This report, like everything Judge GREENWOOD does, was short, terse, and very much to the point.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER then read the Report on Compositions, which was certainly very felicitously expressed. The Committee found it the most difficult thing in the world to decide on the merits of the various compositions, and so selected almost at hazard from among the mass the few that were to be read. These were "The Lost Pleiads," "Thoughts on Pictures," a "Poem," and "The Natural History of Animals," written by Miss HELEN HOLLISTER, which was indeed most excellent, and drew forth repeated applause. They were read well, by Prof. BROWN.

Mr. BUCKLEY read the Report on the Collegiate Department, which expressed an intenseness of study and devotion on the part of the pupils most gratifying to all concerned, rendering them entirely worthy of the honors about to be conferred upon them.

The band having played the "Katy Did Polka," the President made the usual address to the Trustees, after which, he distributed the beautifully engraved diplomas—calling each young lady by name, who were remarkable for their marked intelligence.

We append a list of the names of the

GRADUATES.

Catharine F. Angell, New-York; Mary E. Atwater, New-York; Sarah W. Bacon, New-York; Olive A. Baker, Maine; Mary A. Burke, New-York; Sophia Church, New-York; Josephine C. Cummings, New-York; Celinda T. Davis, New-York; Rachel H. DePuy, New-York; Maria L. Dodge, New-York; Harriet H. Gilbert, New-York; Helen M. Hollister, New-York; Mary E. Phelps, New-York; Clementine Prince, New-York; Abbie R. Seeley, Connecticut; Catharine F. Seeley, New-York; Mosella M. Thompson, Wisconsin; Susan M. Waring, New-York; Jane M. Warner, Pennsylvania; Sarah M. Webster, New-York; Caroline Woodbury, Michigan.

The President then gave them a farewell address, in language of great interest and affection. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," Rev. Dr. MCLANE pronounced the benediction, and the gratified, delighted audience took a lingering departure.

The occasion was one of great interest, and will not soon be forgotten.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Dead.

Justice GARDNER, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of a German named ZACHARIAH ZORN, found dead the day previously in the timber yard of JOHN L. BURST, on the corner of Montgomery and Henderson streets. A letter was found upon his person addressed to his son in Poughkeepsie, stating that he should not live a great while, and did not desire to live. No evidence could be adduced to show by what means he came to his death, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Cause unknown." Deceased was from Leipsic, in Germany; but latterly resided in Orange, N. J.

Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company, being fully organized and ready to proceed with the work of constructing the road, have addressed a memorial to the Common Council asking the privilege of laying the track through the streets of Jersey City, which they have designed as their route to Bergen Hill. The cars will be propelled by horse power. The matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Lyman, Edge, Green, Rapelyea and Keeney.

Fight.

A row took place in Hoboken in the Atlantic Gardens on the evening of the Fourth, in which WM. PETERSON, THOMAS HAMMEL and THOMAS HOGAN, of New-York, and JAMES CLARK, WM. POWELL, known as "Red-headed Bill," and others of Hoboken were engaged. Chief of Police BERNARD and officer CHERRY arrested those named, and they were locked up for examination.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 5, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 11th-st., Mr. WILLIAM GOTTS to Miss MARGARET FRIEDA MODESON GREEN, both natives of England.

In Brooklyn, at her father's house, on Monday, July 2, by Rev. D. D. Bethune, HENRY AUBREY, Jr., to Miss SARAH ALLYN BRAINARD, daughter of Capt. D. W. Brainard.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, EUPHEMIA PREVOOST, wife of Rev. John Knox, and daughter of the late Rev. John M. Mason, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Reverend Clergy, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 326 4th-st., to proceed thence to the Church in 9th-st., where the funeral services will be held.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, of congestion of the brain, KATE MEARNS, youngest daughter of Councilman John C. Wandell, aged 2 years, 10 months and 29 days.

Her remains were taken to Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, for interment.

In this City, at No. 165 Charlton-st., HESTER MERCHANT, aged 41 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday, July 6, JOHN HULBART BARRY, eldest son of John and Mary A. Barry, aged 12 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 83 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 5, MARGARETTA, the daughter of John H. and Margaret Moon, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 177 West 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, FRANKLIN R., son of Franklin R. Barnes, aged 1 year, 9 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 239 6th-av.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, HARRIET CONSTABLE, the wife of Edgar J. Bartow, and daughter of the late Hezekiah B. Pierrepont.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., on Monday afternoon the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at 4½ o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, July 6, FRANCIS M., only child of Sarah and David Latourette, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 14 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st., near 7th-st.

At Waverly, N. Y., on Friday, July 6, HENRY BRADLEY, of this City, son of the late Joel Bradley, of Lee, Mass., aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning's *Herald.*

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 1, HERVEY WILDER, infant son of Henry L. Ellis, and grandson of Dr. A. H. Wilder.

At Milford, Conn., on Thursday morning, July 5, [illegible], son of Charles H. and Susan M. Dimon, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, and also of his grandfathers, John Dimon and Edward Phillips, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 99 Stanton-st., this morning at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Suddenly, on board the *Julia*, near Nicola, on his way from New-Orleans to Baltimore, HENRY REGINALD, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Henry Reginald & Co., of New-Orleans.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Fair Markets—Two Stocks Fall.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 6.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]		200 Reading Railroad		[illegible]
1,000 North Carolina 6s	[illegible]		[illegible] do.		[illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]		[illegible] do.		[illegible]
3,000 do.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
5,000 Louisiana 6s	[illegible]		50 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.		[illegible]
15,000 do.	[illegible]		100 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		[illegible]
25,000 Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
14,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]		50 Erie Railroad		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
12,000 Ill. Fr. land grant	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
3,000 N. Y. C. R. bonds	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 1st m.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
1,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 2d m.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 2d m. b.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
14 Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		50 N. H. & Hartford R. R.		[illegible]
400 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]		200 Ill. Cen. R. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		60 Clev. & Pittsburg R. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] Chic. & R. I. R. R.		[illegible]
50 Gardiner Gold Mine	[illegible]		50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		[illegible]
450 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		400 Harlem R. R.		[illegible]
200 Hud. Riv. Railroad	[illegible]				
100 do.	[illegible]				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$500 California State 7s	86½
$5,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mort. 7s	70½
4,000 Lackawanna and Western R. R. 1st m. 7s	90½
5,000 N. Ind. (Goshen branch) R. R. 1st m. 7s	68½
7,000 One Certificate of the Breckenridge Canal Coal Co. representing 70 shares at $100 each of the capital of said Co.	$1,420
20 shares Third Avenue R. R.	35
10 shares Webster Fire Insurance Co.	84
5,000 shares Fair Grove Gold and Mining Co.	10c. 40c.

The following sales were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$500 Col'bus, Piqua & Ind. R. R. 7s and int.	68
$2,000 2d M. Conv. 7s O. & M. R. R. and int.	56
$10,000 1st M. C. 7s D., L. & W. R. R. and int.	83½@84½
$16,000 Memphis, Tenn., 6s and int.	50½
$2,000 Borough of Green Bay, Wis., 7s and int.	10
$7,000 Borough of Green Bay, Wis., 8s and int.	18½@25

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN hold a special sale—without reserve—on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Among the securities they announce, is a large amount of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad stock.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Imp. Stock, '47	105	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	20 Ill. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
9,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds.	[illegible]	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75	88	11 do.	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
9 Mich. S. & N. Ind. Gua.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 Nic'ua Transit Co.	[illegible]	70 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	60 do.	[illegible]
600 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	50 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
150 N. Y. Cen. RR.	[illegible]		

FRIDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Foreign news has strengthened the market for State Stocks and Railroad Bonds. The business to-day was not very large,—say $170,000,—owing to the absence of the *America's* mails. Missouris were done at 97½ and Louisianas 95, ex dividend. Erie New Bonds were in good demand at 92, and Illinois Centrals at 86¾@⅞. Both issues of the Terre Haute and Alton Road are finding favor at better prices; the First Mortgage 7 ₩ Cents, 93¾, and the Second Mortgage 8 ₩ Cents, at 69. Hudson Convertible sold at 78¼, buyer 60 days. The transactions on the Share list were generally at the full rates of Thursday, though moderate in the aggregate. Reading advanced to 94 ₩ cent. The market closed steady.

The Money market was well supplied and easy. There was a growing inquiry from parties needing capital to speculate with; but this was insufficient to lessen the amount available to responsible borrowers, or to occasion any noticeable change in loan and discount rates; while for employment in regular business the demand was quite limited. Foreign Exchanges were partially neglected, preparations not having been fairly begun for next Wednesday's packet, which is the earliest to leave this country for Europe. Quotations were unaltered. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury department, this afternoon, was $1,870,699,—the day's receipts having been $152,139—and payments, $155,175. The payments for Assay Office were only $6,466; on disbursing checks, $84,068. The business of the Clearing-House, to-day, was $19,178,082.

The Dry Goods import the past week was pretty large, but not at all equal to that of the same week last year, the figures being $1,216,314 the week just closed, against $2,205,371 the corresponding week of 1854. The bulk of the import entered directly into consumption, the amount warehoused having been quite moderate and nearly equaled by the withdrawals from the Public Warehouse. The current of the import shows the activity and promptness of the preparations now being made for the Autumn trade. This, it is anticipated, will be soon commenced, and will prove more vigorous and successful than any season's business within a period of eighteen months or thereabouts. The following is the summary of the past week's import:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	816	$207,357	74	$31,387	[illegible]	$7,916
Man. of Cotton	663	195,303	42	9,848	28	4,981
Man. of Silk	535	467,314	25	13,298	114	22,790
Man. of Flax	465	98,874	15	3,736	4	780
Miscellaneous	267	132,946	298	27,258	8	2,780
Total	[illegible]	$1,141,793	449	$74,531	169	$49,312
		74,521				1,141,793
Total entered		$1,216,314		Total marketed		$1,184,000

Some changes have occurred in the management of the American Exchange Bank of this City. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., hitherto Vice President, has been elected President; Mr. GEO. S. COE, heretofore acting as Cashier, has been raised to the Vice Presidency; and Mr. ROBERT S. OAKLEY, now Cashier of the St. Nicholas Bank, has been chosen Cashier, to fill the place made vacant by the richly merited promotion of Mr. COE. We doubt not but that these changes in the management of the Bank will prove highly advantageous to its best interests.

The dividend of the Ohio and Trust Company (4 ₩ cent.) is payable on the 12th inst. to New-York stockholders at the office in New-York. *The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company* have declared a dividend, for the last six months, of 5 ₩ cent., payable at the Bank of Commerce the 6th of August; and the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 15 ₩ cent, payable on the 11th inst.

Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Journal* says the amount received for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the fourth week in June, is...$86,598 51

Same period in 1854	106,775 96
*Decrease in 1855	$20,175 45

The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, is...$774,208 88

Same period in 1854	919,459 62
Decrease in 1855	$145,250 74

*This decrease is owing in a great degree to the breaks in the Champlain, Genesee Valley and Chenango Canals.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 6.

The sales of Iron for the week have been confined to the consummation of previous orders, and amounted to 2,800 tons, at $[illegible] for No. 1; Pig $23 50@$25, and Forge $22@$24. There is an excessive demand for American Merchant Bars, and manufacturers have declined orders at $5 advance. Sales for the week, 650 tons at $70@$75. Juniata Rods at $105@$108, and Bars firm at $90. Car-wheel Iron $30@$33. Spring Malleable Casting $35@$38. Charcoal Blooms $70@$75. Cinder Blooms $45@$48.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 6—12½ P. M.

There is a better demand for FLOUR for the interior, but we have no change to notice in prices. Sales of [illegible] bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for Common to good [illegible]; $9 [illegible] for Extra Ohio; and $9 75 for Extra Pure Michigan. WHEAT is in better request—sales of several parcels Upper Lake Spring on private terms, and Wisconsin [illegible] at $2 [illegible]. CORN quiet—sales 1,500 bushels at [illegible]. Holders have advanced their views and additional parcels could not be obtained except at prices considerably above this quotation. OATS are steady: Sales of 7,000 bushels at [illegible]. CANAL FREIGHTS lower: Corn, 9½c. to Albany and 11½c. to New-York.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 6—6 P. M.

There has been a better inquiry for FLOUR to-day for the interior and local trade, but prices remain unchanged. Sales 800 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for Common to good Wisconsin; $8 [illegible] for choice to extra do.; $9 50 for extra Indiana, and $9 75 for pure do. WHEAT has been in more demand, and prices are the same as previously quoted. Sales 500 bushels Wisconsin White at $1 95, and 600 bushels White Michigan at $2 [illegible]. CORN is quiet, owing to the firmness of holders. Sales 17,000 bus. cin. at 76@80c., closing firm at the outside price. OATS are a shade firmer, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 56c., and 7,000 bushels at 75c. WHISKY, no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS lower. Corn 9½c. to Albany, and 11½c. to New-York. Receipts for 24 hours ending noon to-day: FLOUR, 1,115 bbls.; WHEAT, 37,280 bushels; CORN, 35,000 bushels; OATS, 13,281 bushels; RYE, 350 bushels.

The receipts yesterday and the day previous: FLOUR, 1,793 bbls.; WHEAT, 60,239 bushels; CORN, [illegible] bushels. Exports by Canal same time: FLOUR, 1,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 10,901 bushels; CORN, 75,687 bushels; OATS, 14,786 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

The *America's* news was received to-day and published in the Evening Editions of the Associated Press. The prices of COTTON declined ¼c. and under it. The day's sales have been 850 bales at 9¾c. for Middling. CORN is selling at 70c.@75c.

ALBANY, Friday, July 6—6:30 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 1,600 bbls. at unchanged prices. CORN—Sales 9,100 bushels at 97½c.@98c. for Western mixed. OATS—Nothing doing. WHISKY—Held firmly at 41c. RECEIPTS BY CANAL TO-DAY—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 372 bbls. Pork; 28,970 bushels Corn; 75,640 bushels Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—[illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; 2,000 do. Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad 6s, [illegible] Broad Top Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Penn. Railroad [illegible]; Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Scrip, [illegible]; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

Between Boards—4 Commercial Bank [illegible]

Second Board—$1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $2,000 Pittsburg 6s, [illegible]; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible]; 50 Erie Railroad [illegible].

After Board—$1,000 Reading Railroad [illegible]; $5,000 City 6s, [illegible]; 200 Reading Railroad, [illegible].

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—John Osborne, M. Guldersleeve, [illegible] [illegible]

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Courson, Henry Lashron, D. L. King, E. G. King and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnston and 3 children, [illegible]

In ship Wellington, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Sherman and 3 children, and 8 in the steerage.

In ship Patrick Henry, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. and Mrs. Balanchy and 2 children.

In bark Express, from Havana—Mr. James Smith and O. G. Barry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 34 | Sun sets....7 34 | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....12 08 | Gov. Island....[illegible] | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, JULY 6.

Cleared.

Ship—Wm. Nelson, Cheever, St. Stephens, N. B., Wm. Whitlock.

Brigs—Herman Theodore, (Old.) Wagner, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Grav[illegible]; St. Anne, (Br.) Villiers, Gonaives, [illegible] & Dresden.

Schooner—Mary Jane, Mott, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Propeller—Jackson, Layfield, Baltimore, Cromwell's Line.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., spoke Schooner [illegible], bound S.

Ship Nebraska, Bostmann, Bremen May 23, with mdse. and 84 passengers to Hennings, Mailler & Gosling. The N. touched on Romer Shoal the night of the 5th, and after landing her passengers and baggage, was got off by Capt. Comstock, of the steam-tug Achilles, and towed to the City.

Ship Patrick Henry, Buitlas, London and Portsmouth June 4, with mdse. and 152 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Wellington, Barstow, New-Orleans June 19, with mdse., to Stanton & Thompson. On the passage, Thomas Martin and Josiah Randall, died of dysentery.

Bark Express, Ross, Havana June 28, with sugar, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Cadet, Guide, Sabine, Tex., June 20, with cedar, [illegible] to Josiah Jex.

Bark West Wind, (of Westerly,) [illegible], with sugar to R. L. & A. Stuart—and a lot of [illegible] bananas to master.

Bark Charles E. Forbes, Palmer, Sagua la Grande June 24, with sugar to Bagle & Hazard.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, (of Wilmington, N. C.) Vance, Cardenas June 27, with sugar to McCreary, [illegible]. Sld. in co. with brig Ellen Hayden, for Newport, R. I.

Brig Whitehall, Peterman, Cardenas June 26, with molasses to Mora & Navarro. Sld. in co. with brig [illegible], for Boston.

Brig Anna, (Sic.) Francisco, Palermo [illegible], with fruit to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Brig Geranium, (of Pa.) [illegible], Sagua June 25, with sugar and molasses to Brander & Drake.

Brig Phebe M. Tinker, of Ellsworth, [illegible] Trinidad de Cuba June 21, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Samuel, (of Baltimore,) Bouchard, Cardenas June 22, with sugar and molasses to Dearrall & Co.

Schr. Pocasset, Bulkley, Mobile 12 ds. with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Loper, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Champion, (Br.) Joseph, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with pineapples, &c., to J. Eneas.

Schr. W. M. C. Morehou, (3 masted, of Barnstable), N. J.) Morehou, Cienfuegos June 21, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Martha, Canada, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. John G. Hotchk[illegible], (lighter,) fm. wreck of brig Nancy Plaisted, ashore on Long Island.

Memoranda.

The brig Nancy, Plaisted, Hopt, fm. Madeira 45 ds., with wine and barrilla to Brander & Drake, and has been ashore on Long Island, was got off this morning and brought to the City.

The ship Manilla, of Bath, for London, sld. fm. Sagua la Grande June 22, and grounded on the Bar at the mouth of the River; would be compelled to discharge cargo in order to get off.

Whalers.

Capt. Washington, of schr. Stampede, June 22, lat. 38 40, lon. 64 48, spoke whaling schr. Mountain Spring, of Provincetown, Young, two months out, clean.

Capt. Brown, of schr. Manchester, 4th inst., lat. 38, lon. 73 48, spoke whaling schr. Chanticleer, Young, 6 ds. from Provincetown, on a cruise, 6 weeks out, with 60 bbls. oil; same time, saw schr. Kingfisher, of and for do., 6 weeks out, 80 bbls. oil.

Spoken, &c.

June 20, lat. 36, lon. 68 59, exchanged signals with ship Denmark, bound E.

July 1, lat. 32 21, lon. 78, brig Fannie, fm. Matanzas for New-York.

July 2, lat. 40 30, lon. 73 30, bark Palladium, Cole, from Gibraltar for Philadelphia, 45 ds. out.

June 2, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 30, exchanged signals with steamship Granada, bound for Havana.

July 5, off the Woodlands, Br. schr. Lady Bird, hence for Nassau, N. P.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, June 22, ship Manilla, Glenn, hence for London, was ashore on the Bar, and would have to discharge to get off, went up in the charge of a pilot on the 18th June; barks W. H. Chandler, Hastings, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Delawarian, Duncan, for Baltimore, do.; Mary Hurd, Bacon, for Boston next; [illegible] ldg. E. Adams, Merriman, for New-York, ldg.; brigs [illegible], Moore, for do., ldg.; Eva, Williams, for Boston, soon; Ida Rains, Goodwin, for New-York [illegible]; A. Blanchard, Blanchard, C. H. Kennedy, [illegible], and ship Cumberland, Searing, for New-York, ldg.

At Trinidad de Cuba, June 22, barks Junia, Pitts, for Cowes and orders, ldg.; Utah, Barnes, for Boston in 6 ds.; ship Masonic, Blair, for Bremen, ldg.; brigs John Stevens, Peters, for New-York, do.; Dunlap, Pinkham, do.; Capt. Tom, Pearson, do., ldg.; Robin, Knowlton, for Boston, 3 days.

At Sagua la Grande, June 22, barks Wm. H. Chandler, of Boston, just arr. fm. Havana; Spark of the Sea, of Salem, for New-York, ldg.; [illegible] [illegible]

At Cienfuegos, June 21, [illegible]

At Matanzas, June 26, ship Mary Merrill, [illegible], for Falmouth June 27; brig Fannie, Campbell, for New-York [illegible].

At Nassau, N. P., June 25, Br. schr. [illegible], for New-York [illegible].

[illegible]